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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. Thompson, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1871. NO. 93.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

HARRISBURG.

Gossip Regarding the Treasurership.

The "Ring" Disgusted at the Commercial's Expose Wednesday—Caucusing—Mackey's Opponents Confident—A Newspaper Broadside Promised—Proceedings of the Legislature—The "Record" to be Printed Again—Bills and Resolutions Introduced and Passed—Committee on the Steel-Putney Contest Chosen—All Its Members Republicans—Both Houses Adjourn till Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1871.

My dispatch of Tuesday night, exposing the plans of the Mackey faction, was received with incredulity by the uninitiated, but a few inquiries, skillfully put, convinced some of the most doubting of its truth. Mackey and his friends were fearful of being betrayed, and it was confined to a chosen few. The irrepressible "Sam" imagined that he had bottled his opponents effectually. If he had done so at his own expense, imagine his disgust, therefore, to see the *expose* in the COMMERCIAL of Wednesday. Great indignation is manifested at this attempt to sell out the party. The members from your county are especially incensed. A secret meeting of some dozen members was held at the Lochiel last night, the object being to take some action to harmonize the party on the election for Treasurer. It adjourned without transacting any business, but another was held in one of the committee rooms at the Capitol this morning. About thirty members were present. After an interchange of views, it was agreed that they would support any man the majority might select, not identified with any of the cliques, who are now trying to distract and ultimately defeat the party. They determined also to stand shoulder to shoulder in opposing Mackey, whether in caucus or out. Taggart is now looming up, but the friends of Coleman, Ketchum and Hutt are also confident. The Democratic members have also given Mackey a dig. He forthwith sought Singerly, who is President of the *Journal* Association, and who is erroneously supposed to control the course of that paper, and urged him to defend Mackey as a man that "We are both Pittsburghers, you know." Old "Ben" good naturedly promised to do so, and Mackey mysteriously whispered to his friends that he had spiked the *Journal*. In this he reckoned without his host, as Sypher is the editorial autocrat in that establishment, and avows his determination to give him a broadside to-morrow. Q.

BY ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Scene of Action Transferred to Philadelphia—The Mackey-McGrath Coalition—No Headway as Yet—How the Affair Originated—Obstacles were Supposed to be Few Ovens, the Killer of Riddle, for Sergeant-at-Arms—Democratic Candidate for Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1871.

The Treasury excitement was high to-day, and will be transferred to Philadelphia during the recess. Mackey came here prepared to trade with Mackey night before last on the midnight train, and has been working industriously ever since to secure the Democratic caucus nomination. His claims are opposed by the younger members of the House, who say it is the same old ring, Kemble, Ridgeway, McGrath & Co., and will not benefit them any.

The disappointment consequent on Cooper's failure to get the Republican caucus nod is promised, for Sergeant-at-Arms against Ovens, has left the impression that there will be no break, and McGrath's promises that he can get five are looked on very suspiciously.

The Allegheny delegation were disposed but afraid to bolt the caucus nominee for Sergeant-at-Arms for fear their Treasurer would go by the board. One of them declared shortly after the caucus that he would vote for the murder of his friend (meaning Ovens), and at 11:30 turned to his desk to prepare a paper to strike the name of Ovens off the slate and insert some other. In this he was backed up by the "theater delegation" as well as the "Lawrence and Beaver members. But he was silenced by an appeal that if he kicked in the least, it would encourage bolting and their Treasurer would go over. Under these circumstances he consented to go for Ovens, declaring "it was a bitter pill."

There is a strong disposition among the Democrats to give the regular caucus nomination for Treasurer to their candidate last year, Col. O. Barr, of your place, and unless some certain combination with Mackey and McGrath is made, Barr will receive it.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 5, 1871.

SENATE.

Ferry at Franklin.

Mr. Allen called up the House bill establishing a ferry over the Allegheny river at Franklin. Passed.

A Veto.

The Governor sent in a veto of the bill passed last winter, requiring the Clerk of the Court of Allegheny county to make out every three months lists of licenses for the Auditor General.

Reconsideration.

Mr. Olmstead moved the reconsideration of the House resolution postponing the report of the Code Commissioners till the 23d instant, and moved to substitute February 1. Carried.

Digests and Manuals for New Members Only.

The resolution of yesterday for the purchase of Purdon's Digest, Zeigler's Manual, and Beittel's Digest was amended by Mr. Buckalew, confining the purchase to new members, and passed.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Rutan—Fixing the third Friday of March in each year for the election of city, borough and township officers, the first election to be held on the third Friday in March, 1872, and old officers to hold over.

By Mr. Purman—Relating to the publication of abstracts of indexes, distributing equally among both parents and sisters where no children are left by deceased parents.

By Mr. Mumma—Supplement to the general railroad law of 1868, admitting new corporations to its provisions to construct five miles of railway.

By Mr. Delemater—Incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Order of United Workingmen.

By Mr. Olmsted—Repealing the first section of the same law of last winter.

By Mr. Graham—Supplement for the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway, authorizing its extension over a large number of streets in Allegheny City.

By Mr. Campbell—Supplement for the Health office of Philadelphia, requiring the Quarantine Master to be a physician, increasing his salary to $2,500, and transferring his fees to the State treasury.

By Mr. White—A resolution instructing the Judiciary General Committee to report making Wednesdays and Thursdays public calendar day. Passed.

By Mr. Billingfelt—A resolution instructing the *Legislative Record* Committee, before contracting, to inquire of the State Printer the cost of a journal to be handled over the members every succeeding day of the proceedings.

Mr. Connell moved to amend the resolution appointing a committee to select a place for the Gettysburg battle painting, by instructing the committee to consult with the proper officers of the Philadelphia Park Commission or Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts for keeping.

Mr. Stacke moved an amendment depositing it in Independence Hall. The subject was postponed for the present.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Governor's Message.

Mr. Dumbell moved that 4,000 copies in English and 2,000 in German of the Governor's message be printed. Carried.

Mr. Josephs offered a resolution for the purchase of Purdon's Digest, Ziegler's Manual and Beittel's Digest. Laid over.

Mr. Reinoehl called up the resolution for a committee on the Gettysburg battlefield painting. Laid over.

The Steel-Putney Contest.

The committee on the contested election of Steel, Republican, against Putney, Democrat, from Armstrong county, occupied nearly all day in selecting—resulting in the choice of Messrs. McJunkin, Humphreys, Smith (Philadelphia), Reinoehl, Stone, Wilson, Wheeler and Strang—all Republicans. Strang is chairman.

Concurrence.

The amendment from the Senate to the Civil Code Commissioners' report was concurred in.

The Legislative Record resolution from the senate was concurred in.

Both Houses adjourned till Tuesday afternoon.

HARMSBURG, PA.

Explosion of Gas—A Woman Fatally Injured —House Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARMSBURG, PA., January 5, 1871.

A serious, if not fatal accident occurred at this place about 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the house of Thomas Sullivan. They were burning gas in the house from the Gray Eagle well, when it suddenly exploded, seriously burning Mrs. Sullivan, who, it is thought, will not recover. The house also caught fire, and was burned to the ground.

FRANKLIN, PA.

Meeting of Citizens to Consult in Regard to a New Bridge Across the Allegheny—Committees Appointed.

special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., January 5, 1871.

A large and spirited meeting of the citizens of Franklin was held this evening in the Court House to take some action in the matter of erecting a new bridge across the Allegheny river. Col. Thomas McDonough was called to the chair, and William Lee appointed Secretary. After considerable interchange of opinion, the following committee was appointed to confer with the County Commissioners and the officers of the Allegheny Valley and Jamestown Railroads, in order to ascertain what proposition, if any, they had to make looking to uniting in the building of a bridge: F. D. Kinear, chairman; Miles Sugo, Col. Jas. S. Myers, R. H. Woodburn, Wm. Brough, J. L. Hanna, R. A. Brashear, Thomas Hoag, George E. Ridgway, and Col. Thomas McDonough. The opinion was unanimous that we should have a free bridge. B.

The Board of Equalization, at Columbus yesterday, elected Capt. O. D. Crane, of Warren county, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. The Ohio State Board of Agriculture organized yesterday by electing Judge W. Lang, of Tiffin, President; James Buckingham, of Zanesville, Treasurer; Dr. H. S. Babbitt, of Columbus, Recording Secretary, and H. P. Kilppart, of Columbus, Corresponding Secretary. The next State fair will be held at Springfield on the 20th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 5.—*Cotton*—Low middling 16½c. Bulk meats active at 7½@8c; sides 8½@9c. Lard 12½c. Ramp bacon 13½c. Bacon country sides and hams quiet. Sugars—Raw steady at 9½c. Corn 65c. Oats 50c. Wheat 90c@$1 20. Flour $5 50@6.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 5.—*Flour* firm; Western family $6 75@7 00. *Wheat* scarce and firm; Ohio red $1 02@1 05; white $1 05@1 08. *Corn* firm; yellow 70c; white 68@69c. *Rye* weaker; New York firm at $2 20. *Lard* held at 13½c. *Whisky* 92@93c.

THE WAR.

Desperate Efforts to Reduce Paris.

Germany to be Invaded by French.

FURTHER RESISTANCE OF PARIS TO BE BRIEF.

Faidherbe's Army Dispersed by Von Goeben.

ENGLAND.

Desperate Efforts to Reduce Paris.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 4.—It is known in the highest German circles that desperate efforts to reduce Paris are being made. Upon the reduction of the forts on the southwest and northeast sides of the city, the *enciente* will be stormed. The present movement of Bourbaki and Chanzy is more dangerous than ever before.

Germany to be Invaded.

LONDON, January 5.—A dispatch from Havre, dated the 3d, reports that Bourbaki is marching on Germany, and Chanzy, at Le Mans, is constantly pushing ahead. The French are in flying columns, and ten thousand troops are marching towards Paris *via* Chartres. Garibaldi is at Dijon doing very little. General Faidherbe, is at Arras, preparing a movement on Mantauffel, probably with the intention of joining Bourbaki who is on the road to Germany to form a junction with the army of the north.

There are now in Havre sixteen thousand troops, and outside, in the neighborhood of Balbec, twenty thousand, exclusive of regulars, francs-tireurs and cavalry. A forward movement commenced to-day. There is a general exodus of troops by railroad.

General Pelingeas returned this evening from the front.

The Prussians are in force between Barenton, Croix and Mare. Manteuffel is in Rouen.

Slight French Success.

A dashing attack was made early this morning by the French, numbering about eight hundred men, mostly regulars, and one hundred sharp-shooters, advancing to a farm between Liguscot and Belleville, near the Baltic, held by a body of Saxons under General Manteuffel's command. The fight was severe, but the French were successful in capturing the farm, which was destroyed by order of the commander of the Union forces during the battle there in 1864, was passed by a vote of 28 to 15.

At 3:30 P. M., after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the resignation of Mr. Schenck. He also announced the appointment of Mr. Morton, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy in the Committee of Ways and Means caused by the resignation of Mr. Schenck.

The House then took up and discussed without action the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the dispute between Minister Washburne and the late Government of Paraguay.

The Senate bill authorizing the issue of $500,000,000 five per cent. bonds was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill giving Mr. Schenck, United States Minister to England, an additional allowance of $2,000 a year for his private amanuensis, rendered necessary on account of Mr. Schenck's partial disability of the right hand from wounds received in battle. Passed.

The House then, at 4:25, adjourned.

CRIME.

NEW YORK, January 5.—About nine o'clock last night, as a boy aged about nine years, named William Woolf, son of Mr. S. Woolf, residing at No. 33 London Terrace, West Twenty-third street, was returning from a private evening school on Ninth avenue, and when in close proximity to his own door, Wajo and Means, about the neck by some unknown person, while a cloak or shawl was thrown over his head to prevent his giving the alarm. It was not until he felt himself being rapidly hurried in the direction of Ninth avenue that he fully realized the situation. When about seven or eight doors from his own residence he gathered all his strength, broke loose and fled in the direction of his father's house, and the unknown party disappeared. From the description furnished, it is supposed the apparent female was in reality a man in feminine attire. This is another of those bold attempts of abduction for the wealthy and respectable citizens for the purpose of securing a reward.

Coroner Young has been notified to hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of John Smith, who was a seaman on board the Warren county, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. The Ohio State Board of Agriculture organized yesterday by electing Judge W. Lang, of Tiffin, President; James Buckingham, of Zanesville, Treasurer; Dr. H. S. Babbitt, of Columbus, Recording Secretary, and H. P. Kilppart, of Columbus, Corresponding Secretary. The next State fair will be held at Springfield on the 20th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September.

PRUSSIA

Faidherbe's Army Dispersed.

VERSAILLES, January 5.—A heavy fog prevailed all day yesterday, and prevented an attack on the forts.

General Von Goeben has dispersed Faidherbe's army. The reports that General De Chanzy is advancing is confirmed.

Prussia Friendly to Austria.

BERLIN, January 5.—The *Provincial Correspondence*, in a leading article, expresses the warmest feelings of amity for Austria.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1871.

SENATE.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of Inspectors by the Indian service. It directs the President to nominate to the Senate six Inspectors of Indian affairs, who, under direction of the Interior Department, shall receive $3,000 per annum, are to visit the Indian tribes and inspect their agencies, reserves and educational institutions.

MR. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the bill relative to internal taxes recently introduced by Mr. Buckingham, and it passed. It provides that hereafter no tax shall be imposed or collected upon any distributable sum added to the contingent fund of any insurance company, nor any unearned premiums received for risks assumed.

MR. MORTON submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the last correspondence between Mr. Motley, as Minister to the Court of St. James, and the Department of State, together with other dispatches and papers touching the subject matter to which such correspondence relates.

MR. SUMNER moved an amendment to include all telegraphic dispatches and other communication relating to his recall. The amendment was agreed to upon a division by a vote of 20 to 17, and the resolution as amended adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced as the select committee to consider certain charges against Senator Sprague, in connection with bonds issued during the Texas during the rebellion, Messrs. Thurman, Hamlin, Trumbull, Howe and Stockton.

Vacancies in the Committees on Naval Affairs and Pacific Railroad were filled by the appointment of Mr. Ramsey, the new Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S bill relieving Congressmen from impeachment and looking to reform in the civil service, was made the special order for Monday next.

After a long discussion the bill to pay J. Milton Best, of Paducah, $25,000 for his dwelling house, which was destroyed by order of the commander of the Union forces during the battle there in 1864, was passed by a vote of 28 to 15.

At 3:30 P. M., after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

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The House then, at 4:25, adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Guerriere at Lisbon.

LONDON, January 5.—Surgeon Wales, of the United States steam frigate Guerriere, notifies the London agency of the New York Associated Press of the arrival of that vessel at Lisbon yesterday. All well on board. The Guerriere was last from New York, and joins the European squadron.

Denounced by the Presbyterians.

LONDON, January 5.—The Presbytery of Belfast, Ireland, have denounced Mr. Gladstone for the interest displayed by him in the welfare of the Pope.

The New Spanish Cabinet.

LONDON, January 5.—The new Spanish Cabinet has been completed as follows: Serrano, President of the Council; Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Montero Rios, Minister of Justice; Beranger, Minister of Marine; Sagosta, Minister of the Interior; Ulloa, Minister of Public Works; Ayala, Minister of the Colonies.

A Denial from the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 4.—The Porte contradicts the report of serious difficulties with the Viceroy of Egypt.

Scenes in Madrid After the Assassination of Gen. Prim—How the Deed was Committed.

LONDON, January 5.—The *Herald's* special correspondent at Madrid, writing on the 29th of December in regard to the assassination of Gen. Prim, says: I was at the opera when the news first reached us. The curtain fell on the first act, when, as the audience strolled through the lobbies, a Government messenger rushed in with hot haste, inquiring for a high official. Instantly, as by magic, the cry went forth all over the house, "Prim has been shot! Prim has been assassinated!" How the news was first uttered aloud—how with electric rapidity it ran over pit, boxes, gallery, and saloon—it is impossible to say; but as the cry spread the effect was tremendous. Deciding to go to the fountain head for news, I hastened to the war office, where the General lives. There was a crowd of carriages at the entrance to the ornamented grounds surrounding the palace of war, a throng of idlers obstructing the sidewalks and doorways in spite of the heavy rain of snow. As I went up the staircase, the guard, which had been instantly doubled, surrounded me, with their reddish blotches on the balustrades—the General's blood. He whispered the General's Adjutant, who gave me the first connected story. He witnessed the scene, having occupied the front seat in the carriage. He described the attack by Rafael Pinto, Prim, and two aids, as usual, left the Cortes at the conclusion of the debate, the carriage reaching the past seven, and entered a carriage and drove rapidly the shortest way from the Cortes to the War Office. Suddenly, at the corner of the Calle point where the Calle del Turco debouches into the Calle Alcala, the carriage was met by a cab which, in narrow passage, two hired cabs were drawn and obstructed the way. This was no accident, however, that it would scarcely attract notice, but Lieutenant Mayo, my informant, dropped the glass in the door of the carriage and fired point blank into the face of Gen. Prim. Two assassins sprang from the shadow of the cabs, he had barely time to cry out, "stoop, General, they are going to fire," when a fusillade of two and twenty shots, musket or blunderbusses, were dashed into the carriage through the windows on every side, shivering the glass to atoms, and the contents discharged point blank at the occupants of the back seat, who must have been instantly killed. The next moment the assassins clustered under cover of the carriage, and around into the Alcalla, when they mounted two horses that were tied to the trees, and in an instant were lost in the gloom of the night and the falling snow. The coachman dashed the horses forward against a mounted patrol, and pretended that he was in haste to the war office, where the wounded men alighted, Prim simply remarking to the sentinel, "I am wounded, but not killed."

English Opinion of General Schenck.

LONDON, January 5.—The *Times* says that General Schenck's most honorable position of the dominant party in the United States, is one of the most sacrifices representatives that America could send, and hopes for a settlement of the claims, dismissing England's honor, that will satisfy the legitimate claims of the United States in respect to the Alabama claims, and that all other claims will be also eliminated, after which only international interests remain.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, January 5.—It is rumored that a Prussian corner has claimed the Cockerill works, situated near the Belgian frontier, and that on his person were found dispatches urging the United States to press the Alabama claims. The report is hardly credited here.

The London *Times* this morning has an article on the Alabama question, in which it says as England only desires, by fair concessions and frank allowance, to bring about a settlement of this foolish quarrel, which alienates the great nations, allied by blood and sympathy.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 5.—Both branches of the Legislature organized this morning. In the House all the Democratic caucus nominees for officers were elected with Hon. William Mack, of Terre Haute, for Speaker. In the Senate, two Republican Senators were absent, and the Hon. James Hughes, Senator from Monroe county, was elected President, and the Councilsville district, both elected on the Republican ticket, acted with the Democrats, giving the control of the organization to the Democrats. The officers elected are: Principal Secretary, W. R. Harrison, Scott county, Democrat; Assistant Secretary, J. W. Cole, Republican, and doorkeeper, James W. Cockerly, Republican. When the senatorial districts were called in the organization, the admission of John W. Burson, from the Muncie district, was objected to from the Democratic side on the ground of bribery and fraud in the election, and the Lieutenant Governor decided that the objection was not in proper form, and no regular contest presented, he could be sworn in, which was done. Immediately after the Senators were qualified, an appeal was taken from the decision of the chair, and sustained by a majority of the Senate, and after a long discussion the resolution was adopted declaring Burton not entitled to a seat, and referring his case to the proper committee. This action of Hughes and Elliott with the Democrats gives the Democrats a majority of three in the Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 5.—A joint resolution to amend the Constitution to prohibit the loaning of the Wabash and Erie canal bonds, was introduced in the House. Last night the Democrats met in caucus in both Houses to go into joint convention Thursday next. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow. The Republicans were unpolled on the action of the majority of the Senate, and very indignant against Hughes and Elliott for betraying them. Rumors are current that the Republican Senators will resign and go home.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—The *Avalanche* has a synopsis of Governor Clayton's message to the Arkansas Legislature. He congratulates them on the prosperous condition of the State, the dying out of old prejudices and animosities, and recommends the adoption of taxes, and as a means to that end, the abolition and consolidation of certain offices, limitation of taxation, abolition of the office of sheriff, etc. Also a reduction of Supreme Judges from five to three, and the abolition of the Chancellorship as provided by the constitution, the last to be submitted to the people. He says that the present encouraging condition of affairs fully warrants him in carrying out his pledges made a year ago.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—The Missouri Legislature organized to-day. In the House, R. P. C. Wilson, of Platte county, the Democratic candidate, defeated H. G. Mullings, Republican, by a vote of 84 to 50. For clerk, David Sullivan, Democrat, Republican, was elected over J. C. S. Colby, Republican, by a vote of 84 to 48. All the other officers are Democrats. In the Senate, Hon. Thomas T. Crittenden, Democrat, was elected Speaker *pro tem*, over Morrison, Democrat, by a vote of 17 to 15. For Secretary, Hendrick, Democrat, over Moser, Republican, by a vote of 18 to 14. The other officers are divided. Miss Bertha Finlaysin was elected engrossing clerk unanimously.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 5.—The Senate Committee on gubernatorial votes reported: Sidney Perham has 54,901, Charles W. Roberts 48,412. The Convention State officers last year were elected as follows: Hon. J. M. Drew, Secretary of State; Josiah Reed, Attorney General; P. P. Burleigh, Land Agent; R. B. Murray, Adjutant General. The Governor was unanimously declared elected to-day, and delivered his message.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 4.—The Governor's message was delivered to-day. It is very lengthy, and shows the State finances in good condition. The total receipts from all sources were $730,969; disbursements, $590,567. The State tax levy has been reduced to $285,569. The total valuation of real and personal property for 1870 is $85,246,857. The school fund has increased to two millions and a half by the sale of lands. The Governor urges the early location of the line of land grant roads by the State to set aside for the special purpose of paying the interest on the bonds issued among the different railroad organizations. He notices at great length the dissatisfaction of the people with the late legislation in connection with bonds issued to the different railroads, which he strongly condemns, and recommends a repeal of the acts complained of by the people. A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature will be held this evening, to nominate candidates for U. S. Senator. Charles Sumner, Windsor's friends are sanguine of his nomination and election.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, January 5.—The State Legislature of Nebraska met at Lincoln to-day, and permanent organization was effected. E. E. Cunningham is President of the Senate, and G. W. Collins Speaker of the House. The contest for the United States Senatorship is bitter. The re-election of General Thayer is considered doubtful.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 5.—The General Assembly met in joint convention at 11 A. M., to count the votes cast at the last election for Secretary of State and Comptroller of the Treasury. The result was announced as follows: Sherwood, Republican, 221,769; Hersley, Democrat, 205,918; Odell, Prohibition, 9,853. Total vote, 437,540. Comptroller—Wilson, Republican, 221,715; Heaton, Democrat, 204,257; Edmondson, Temperance, 9,553; scattering, 294. The township of Darke county failed to report the vote for Heaton.

A resolution was offered in the House by Mr. Parr, Democrat, providing for a committee to investigate the cause of the burning of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Xenia, instead of White Sulphur Springs. The Governor sent a message to the Legislature asking permission to place the Lincoln memorial monument in the rotunda of the State House.

Louisana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Governor Warmouth has vetoed, since Monday, and returned to the Legislature, twenty-one bills passed last session, covering appropriations amounting to $6,575,000 and 500,000 acres of land. The bonds for some of them had been thrown on the market.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, January 5.—There is no change in the status of the Senatorial contest at Springfield. Gen. Logan is the strongest candidate, and his principal competitor is ex-Governor Yates. It is now said that Gov. Palmer's name will be presented in the caucus, with the hope of securing a compromise on him. No time has been fixed for the caucus.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The Union Republican General Committee this evening elected Horace Greeley President for the ensuing year, together with the other officers recently nominated. Mr. Greeley upon taking the Chair, made an address in which he indorsed General Grant's administration, and urged harmony in the Republican party.

CONCORD, N. H., January 5.—At the third District Republican Congressional Convention, held at Claremont this afternoon, General Simon G. Griffin, of Keene, received the nomination on the first ballot.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 5.—In the Republican caucus to-night, Hon. L. M. Morrill was re-nominated for United States Senator by a vote of 106 to 34 and on the 9th of December, while in a state of intoxication, Rankin assault up the second mate, who obtained an old sabre, with which he struck, decending on the head, fracturing his skull, and who inflicted some cuts on the abdomen and arms. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he died this morning. The mate was arrested at the time and admitted to bail.

If a man must live upon bread, potatoes and the like, and not avail himself of the fruits of his intellect in the domain of gastronomy, what better is he than the ape or the gorilla? Nay, he is not so good as the latter, for he lacks its strength. If I had to do without the comfort which an oyster, Per, Dannals & Co's. cream—affords me, I had rather be a gorilla than such a miserable creature as man.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

Aerated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by all grocers. MWF

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE SAN DOMINGO SCHEME IN THE HOUSE.

Our Troubles with Paraguay—A Delegation of New England Merchants Visit and Consult with the President on the Subject—Interesting Statistics Regarding Distilleries and Distilled Spirits in the United States—The Missouri Delegation in the House Offered Full Restoration to Favor on Condition of Voting for the San Domingo Scheme—Gen. Negley Authorized to Report His Bill for the Sale of the Allegheny Arsenal—A Whole Audience Arrested and Kept in the Lock-Up All Night, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1871.

Our Troubles with Paraguay.

Judge Orth's presentation in the House to-day of our troubles with Paraguay attracted the general attention of members. The resolutions he reported censure Admirals Davis and Godon severely. He spoke for two hours, and was followed by Mr. Swann, who supported resolutions exonerating the naval officers and reflecting on Minister Washburne and the characters of Masterman and Bliss. The matter went over till to-morrow, with the understanding that a vote should be taken. Mr. Sargent has the floor, and will support Orth, though he has heretofore been a firm friend of the navy. Beck, of Kentucky, will follow in a strong speech against the Administration. Considerable time, or blunderbusses, were dashed into the carriage through the windows on every side, shivering the glass to atoms, and the contents discharged point blank at the occupants of the back seat, who must have been instantly killed. The next moment the assassins clustered under cover of the carriage, and around into the Alcalla, when they mounted two horses that were tied to the trees, and in an instant were lost in the gloom of the night and the falling snow. The coachman dashed the horses forward against a mounted patrol, and pretended that he was in haste to the war office, where the wounded men alighted, Prim simply remarking to the sentinel, "I am wounded, but not killed."

English Opinion of General Schenck.

LONDON, January 5.—The *Times* says that General Schenck's most honorable position of the dominant party in the United States, is one of the most sacrifices representatives that America could send, and hopes for a settlement of the claims, dismissing England's honor, that will satisfy the legitimate claims of the United States in respect to the Alabama claims, and that all other claims will be also eliminated, after which only international interests remain.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, January 5.—It is rumored that a Prussian corner has claimed the Cockerill works, situated near the Belgian frontier, and that on his person were found dispatches urging the United States to press the Alabama claims. The report is hardly credited here.

The London *Times* this morning has an article on the Alabama question, in which it says as England only desires, by fair concessions and frank allowance, to bring about a settlement of this foolish quarrel, which alienates the great nations, allied by blood and sympathy.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 5.—Both branches of the Legislature organized this morning. In the House all the Democratic caucus nominees for officers were elected with Hon. William Mack, of Terre Haute, for Speaker. In the Senate, two Republican Senators were absent, and the Hon. James Hughes, Senator from Monroe county, was elected President, and the Councilsville district, both elected on the Republican ticket, acted with the Democrats, giving the control of the organization to the Democrats. The officers elected are: Principal Secretary, W. R. Harrison, Scott county, Democrat; Assistant Secretary, J. W. Cole, Republican, and doorkeeper, James W. Cockerly, Republican. When the senatorial districts were called in the organization, the admission of John W. Burson, from the Muncie district, was objected to from the Democratic side on the ground of bribery and fraud in the election, and the Lieutenant Governor decided that the objection was not in proper form, and no regular contest presented, he could be sworn in, which was done. Immediately after the Senators were qualified, an appeal was taken from the decision of the chair, and sustained by a majority of the Senate, and after a long discussion the resolution was adopted declaring Burton not entitled to a seat, and referring his case to the proper committee. This action of Hughes and Elliott with the Democrats gives the Democrats a majority of three in the Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 5.—A joint resolution to amend the Constitution to prohibit the loaning of the Wabash and Erie canal bonds, was introduced in the House. Last night the Democrats met in caucus in both Houses to go into joint convention Thursday next. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow. The Republicans were unpolled on the action of the majority of the Senate, and very indignant against Hughes and Elliott for betraying them. Rumors are current that the Republican Senators will resign and go home.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—The *Avalanche* has a synopsis of Governor Clayton's message to the Arkansas Legislature. He congratulates them on the prosperous condition of the State, the dying out of old prejudices and animosities, and recommends the adoption of taxes, and as a means to that end, the abolition and consolidation of certain offices, limitation of taxation, abolition of the office of sheriff, etc. Also a reduction of Supreme Judges from five to three, and the abolition of the Chancellorship as provided by the constitution, the last to be submitted to the people. He says that the present encouraging condition of affairs fully warrants him in carrying out his pledges made a year ago.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—The Missouri Legislature organized to-day. In the House, R. P. C. Wilson, of Platte county, the Democratic candidate, defeated H. G. Mullings, Republican, by a vote of 84 to 50. For clerk, David Sullivan, Democrat, Republican, was elected over J. C. S. Colby, Republican, by a vote of 84 to 48. All the other officers are Democrats. In the Senate, Hon. Thomas T. Crittenden, Democrat, was elected Speaker *pro tem*, over Morrison, Democrat, by a vote of 17 to 15. For Secretary, Hendrick, Democrat, over Moser, Republican, by a vote of 18 to 14. The other officers are divided. Miss Bertha Finlaysin was elected engrossing clerk unanimously.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 5.—The Senate Committee on gubernatorial votes reported: Sidney Perham has 54,901, Charles W. Roberts 48,412. The Convention State officers last year were elected as follows: Hon. J. M. Drew, Secretary of State; Josiah Reed, Attorney General; P. P. Burleigh, Land Agent; R. B. Murray, Adjutant General. The Governor was unanimously declared elected to-day, and delivered his message.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 4.—The Governor's message was delivered to-day. It is very lengthy, and shows the State finances in good condition. The total receipts from all sources were $730,969; disbursements, $590,567. The State tax levy has been reduced to $285,569. The total valuation of real and personal property for 1870 is $85,246,857. The school fund has increased to two millions and a half by the sale of lands. The Governor urges the early location of the line of land grant roads by the State to set aside for the special purpose of paying the interest on the bonds issued among the different railroad organizations. He notices at great length the dissatisfaction of the people with the late legislation in connection with bonds issued to the different railroads, which he strongly condemns, and recommends a repeal of the acts complained of by the people. A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature will be held this evening, to nominate candidates for U. S. Senator. Charles Sumner, Windsor's friends are sanguine of his nomination and election.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, January 5.—The State Legislature of Nebraska met at Lincoln to-day, and permanent organization was effected. E. E. Cunningham is President of the Senate, and G. W. Collins Speaker of the House. The contest for the United States Senatorship is bitter. The re-election of General Thayer is considered doubtful.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 5.—The General Assembly met in joint convention at 11 A. M., to count the votes cast at the last election for Secretary of State and Comptroller of the Treasury. The result was announced as follows: Sherwood, Republican, 221,769; Hersley, Democrat, 205,918; Odell, Prohibition, 9,853. Total vote, 437,540. Comptroller—Wilson, Republican, 221,715; Heaton, Democrat, 204,257; Edmondson, Temperance, 9,553; scattering, 294. The township of Darke county failed to report the vote for Heaton.

A resolution was offered in the House by Mr. Parr, Democrat, providing for a committee to investigate the cause of the burning of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Xenia, instead of White Sulphur Springs. The Governor sent a message to the Legislature asking permission to place the Lincoln memorial monument in the rotunda of the State House.

Louisana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Governor Warmouth has vetoed, since Monday, and returned to the Legislature, twenty-one bills passed last session, covering appropriations amounting to $6,575,000 and 500,000 acres of land. The bonds for some of them had been thrown on the market.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, January 5.—There is no change in the status of the Senatorial contest at Springfield. Gen. Logan is the strongest candidate, and his principal competitor is ex-Governor Yates. It is now said that Gov. Palmer's name will be presented in the caucus, with the hope of securing a compromise on him. No time has been fixed for the caucus.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The Union Republican General Committee this evening elected Horace Greeley President for the ensuing year, together with the other officers recently nominated. Mr. Greeley upon taking the Chair, made an address in which he indorsed General Grant's administration, and urged harmony in the Republican party.

CONCORD, N. H., January 5.—At the third District Republican Congressional Convention, held at Claremont this afternoon, General Simon G. Griffin, of Keene, received the nomination on the first ballot.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 5.—In the Republican caucus to-night, Hon. L. M. Morrill was re-nominated for United States Senator by a vote of 106 to 34 and on the 9th of December, while in a state of intoxication, Rankin assault up the second mate, who obtained an old sabre, with which he struck, decending on the head, fracturing his skull, and who inflicted some cuts on the abdomen and arms. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he died this morning. The mate was arrested at the time and

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1871.

THE new Board of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company is divided about equally between the managers of the Pennsylvania and the New York and Erie Companies, GOULD and FISK being among the latter. The presumption is that this road is to form the bond of union between the two great corporations. "Let us have peace."

THE election of WALLACE to the Speakership of the Senate, not only elevates him to the highest vacant seat in his party, but gives him a start for the next. This is a personal triumph for him, more especially over BUCKALEW, whose eye is continually fixed on the Senate. If the small measure of success which our Democratic friends have obtained produces so much distraction, what will the condition of the party be when—if they ever should—they obtain possession of the State government.

GENERAL SCHENCK resigned his seat in Congress yesterday to accept the English Mission. Speaker BLAINE appointed Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, in his place on the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. HOOPER, by virtue of being second on the *Committee*, becoming Chairman. Mr. ORTH, instead of taking General SCHENCK's place literally at the head, goes to the *foot*, and Mr. HOOPER "moves up,"—an arrangement which will last for the present session only. It was not long ago that Mr. HOOPER was a good protectionist. If he is anything else now, the transformation has been a silent one.

A RECENT letter in the Missouri *Republican*, Democratic, favoring the election of Frank BLAIR as United States Senator, shows what a remarkable revolution has been effected in that State. "From association with many Confederate soldiers," says the writer, "I am confident that a large majority of them prefer General BLAIR." Loyalty must be at a discount in a State where the preferences of Confederate soldiers determine the election of a United States Senator.—*Philadelphia Press.*

And yet VANCE, just elected to the Senate from North Carolina, is to be preferred to BLAIR any day. He is not so bad a man, and we might expect better things from him than from BLAIR. Nevertheless, it is proposed to exclude VANCE, while BLAIR, if elected, will be admitted without an objection.

IN our columns to-day will be found a liberal extract from Ex-Secretary COX's paper in the *North American Review*, on Civil Service Reform, and another from an article in the same publication by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., on "the Government and Railroad Corporations." These are questions of the first importance, and it is a hopeful sign that the people are disposed to take an interest in them. If Congress would give to them equal attention—better still, even a small part of the time and breath that is bestowed on some other questions, say, for instance, the San Domingo project, the people would have reason for feeling better satisfied with their Representatives.

THE Virginia Republican State Committee have by an almost unanimous vote declared in favor of universal amnesty. Commenting on this action, the editor of the *Richmond Ledger*, himself a member of the committee, declares that, in his judgment, "No man in Congress or out of it, can be regarded as representing the party who speaks, acts, writes or votes otherwise." To which this is added:

"Unless the Republican party, seeing the situation, shall appreciate it at once, and by future concurrievable injury will be done in the coming Presidential contest. If we could be sure that as a Republican, and speaking for the welfare of the Republican party and its future interests in the South, leaving out of consideration the future welfare of such a policy, say to Congress, give the people of the South Universal Amnesty."

When Southern Republicans, and Radicals at that, take this ground where should the party in the North stand?

THE Legislature adjourned yesterday till Tuesday—the Treasurer imbroglio going on meanwhile. A majority of the members will, however, return for a brief visit to their constituents, the free railroad tickets having, we presume, been by this time distributed, and more's the pity they have. We fear we shall not have the opportunity to immortalize the man who indignantly spurns the gentle bribe, by publishing his name to the world. Since last the Legislature met, public sentiment has acquired additional strength to express itself in condemnation of whatever it don't like—and it is this fact which gentlemen at Harrisburg would do well to remember. Some of them go there under heavy pledges, concerning which there will be a reckoning at the proper time.

HORACE GREELEY and Judge OTTE are named as likely to be two of the San Domingo commissioners. Ex-Congressman WILSON, of Iowa, would be another equally good selection. Concerning this whole subject, the country can be said to have virtually suspended its judgment, and to regard approvingly the plan of sending out commissioners. More light is asked for, especially on the point whether or not it is a job. This craving will not be satisfied by anything short of a report by men of recognized integrity, speaking impartially and on adequate information. Acting in this spirit, Senator SCOTT offered a resolution which was voted down, excluding Senators and Members of Congress from the Commission. In voting it down the friends of annexation made a mistake, and cast suspicion over the entire enterprise. We are glad to see it reported that General GRANT, seeing this, will appoint at least a part of the Commission outside of Congress, from the ranks of first class men who are uncommitted either way. Such a course will go far to redeem the measure from what it must be admitted is a bad look.

IN connection with the question of our Indian policy there is one consideration which ought never to be lost sight of, and which duly reflected upon can hardly fail to prove a source of light and encouragement. Several times already made the subject of remark in these columns, it is well worthy of another mention. Why is it that the English or the Canadian Government has been able to get on so peacefully with the red men of this continent, with whom the American Government has had almost incessant troubles? The answer repeatedly given and never successfully contradicted, is that Englishmen and Canadians have acted towards the savages with uniform good faith and with at least apparent respect for their rights and prejudices, while it is notorious that bad faith and an utter contempt for Indian rights and feelings have upon the whole marked the policy of the American Government and the conduct of a majority of those American people who have had most to do with the Aborigines. It is not long since, according to Mr. WELSH, an official contractor, in a transaction with the Indians involving $740,000, made a clear profit of $300,000. Gains on a scale not much less than the one indicated by this splendid stroke of business, used to be regarded as the right thing where the "nation's wards" were the victims. We may hope that the "Pagoda tree" of the plains is as dead as the Pagoda tree of the East Indies. If it is not dead, there is no reason to expect the policy of peace to succeed.

PARIS has already held out so much longer than was expected and the latest reports are so far from indicating the horrors of even incipient famine that the outside world is puzzled to account for the supplies. The cheerfulness manifested by the Parisians in want of sufficient food, if displayed by the hardened and disciplined soldiers of a besieged garrison would not seem strange. But in Paris are people of all ranks and classes, a large proportion of them accustomed to luxurious living, to whom the only sort of food now accessible might be expected to be little less intolerable than famine. And yet these are the persons who intimate the lightness of the trial to which they are subjected by the "new and strange" things which they are compelled to eat. Perhaps the explanation is to be found in the perfection to which the Parisians long ago carried the art of cooking. An ordinary French cook able to make "an appetizing ragout out of a thistle and a bone," cannot be at a loss in invested Paris. The French cook always excelled in dressing animal food, and his talents as an artist powerfully appealed to by the situation, he probably surpasses himself, effecting transformations and disguises possible only under difficulties. A cook named BREVAN is mentioned as having displayed an astonishing degree of invention and ingenuity in discovering new combinations of common materials, and in making acceptable to the palate articles not usually eaten by man. He is a man of genius, and by his achievements in the culinary art, has won for himself no mean rank among the defenders of Paris. In fact, there is nothing absurd in the supposition that the prolonged defense of Paris and the refusal to capitulate are in some slight measure due to the superior skill of its cooks.

It is, we believe, a common impression throughout the State that Governor GEARY has exercised the pardoning power with great care and judgment. The charge of its abuse at one time laid in against him was completely refuted by the statement appended to his Message of last year, and, if any additional refutation were needed, it is found in the Pardon Report attached to the Message of the present year. Of twelve hundred and forty applications for the exercise of Executive clemency, only sixty-two, or five per cent., were granted. In comparison with the number of pardons issued by former Governors, and, in view of the increase of population, this bare statement must be admitted to make a fair show in favor of Governor GEARY'S firmness. Probably few people have any adequate notion of the trial it is to a chief magistrate of even ordinary sensibility to so regulate the exercise of his prerogative of mercy as not to err on the side of lenity. A Roman emperor called on to sign a death-warrant, once wished that he had never learned to write. But death needs not be involved to make it exceedingly painful to a chief magistrate to continue a punishment which it is in his power to arrest. Unaffected by the circumstances and local causes which may render it easy for the jury, the judge and the spectators of the trial to acquiesce in the long confinement of a criminal, the Governor sustained only by convictions of duty to the community and the State, has to resist the entreaties, and, it may be, the tears of the relatives and friends of the person whom he is requested to pardon. Even a humane Governor may, however, find it easier to hold out against entreaties urged with tears than to deliberately refuse to yield to the reasons for mercy elaborately stated and earnestly urged by respectable citizens neither relatives nor friends of the condemned. This is the kind of assault which we fancy the Governor has most difficulty in resisting. The petitioners are men of unblemished character, some of them filling high positions of trust and honor. They are men of property, interested in the prosperity and general welfare of society and the State, some of them having families to multiply and extend still farther their interest in public order. One can readily understand how hard it is to reject a petition enforced by such names. From the Pardon Report appended to the message we learn that in every instance in which Governor GEARY has extended his pardoning power, the act has been in accordance with the representations and desire of persons entitled to the Executive respect and confidence. It should seem then that no blame in any of the sixty-two cases detailed attaches to the Governor. The condemnation justly provoked by some of the cases must be distributed among the petitioners who asked for the release of the criminals. No Governor could have reasonably been expected to reject their prayer. It is, however, likely enough, in view of the happy facility with which signatures to such petitions are procured, that among the eleven hundred and seventy-eight rejected applications, there were not a few pardons asked for by people nearly as respectable as those who got what they asked for. Concerning the effects upon the public morals and social order, certain to flow from such frequent and zealous interposition against the course of justice it is impossible not to feel considerable anxiety. Viewed as merely the offspring of a false humanity, which, in the presence of individual sufferings forgets the evil and the good of society, these very frequent petitions indicate a dangerous condition of the social health: while viewed as the offspring of political aspirations and activity, as instruments of the demagogue, they may well cause alarm, as they foreshadow the time when the conviction or indictment of the criminal may be as impossible as the punishment.

It has been announced that after the reassembling of Congress the President would send in a special message on the affairs in the Southern States. It is ascertained that the President merely proposes to revive the resolution of Senator MORTON, calling for information relative to the condition of affairs in North Carolina and some of the other Southern States where there has been trouble. It is said that the President has documentary evidence of the fact that in some of the districts the condition of affairs is worse now than at any time during the war; that the lives of Union men are unsafe, and that a regular organization exists with the avowed object of making the South untenable for any but secessionists. This idea is not more widely shown by the President's reply to Morton's resolution. It is probable that the matter will be referred to a special committee of the Senate for investigation.

It is not improbable, that though colored and exaggerated, the above is not opposite to the truth. The question is, what has caused this state of things? If it is found that it is the outcome of carpet-bagism, then a clue to the remedy will have been obtained. We are impressed that in some parts of the South this is the fact; that apart from considerations relating to what is due to the only correct theory of our Government, policy requires that there should be a change in this particular. By the way, in some parts of Kentucky, according to all accounts, a state of things exists quite as bad as anything authenticated of in any part of North Carolina. If the latter needs reconstructing, what shall be done with the former?

"SATAN'S ROCKETS" is the cheerful name for an invention of M. LAURE, a French engineer. The machine consists of a conical tin receiver filled with petroleum, and having at its face a chamber containing a composition with sulphide of carbon as a base, and which in combustion gives out a tremendous heat. This is put at the end of an ordinary rocket, and when it is fired and strikes the earth, a match is ignited that fires this composition and sets the petroleum ablaze. This rain of fire will cover a space of from twenty to twenty-five yards square, according to the size of the rocket. They are manufacturing three sizes. The first throws a quarter of a gallon of petroleum; the second half a gallon, and the third a gallon. They can be thrown three and one-half miles. The aim is very accurate, and the effects of experiments were so disastrous that the committee of artillery officers decline no civilized nation should use it except in retaliation, and that it should be employed solely in the event of the Prussians throwing shells filled with petroleum into Paris, as they did at Strasbourg. Two hundred workmen, however, have been busied in preparing these rockets, in case their use should be necessary.

GEN. H. H. BINGHAM, Samuel C. Collins, Mortin McMichael, John W. Forney, David Paul Forney and a large number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia have organized a society, that could well be imitated in Pittsburgh. It is known as "The Society for the Protection of the Lives and Limbs of Citizens," and proposes to enforce the law of 1794, imposing fines and imprisonment for neglect to clear snow and ice off the sidewalks, and for washing the pavements when water will freeze. The last nuisance is especially practiced by Pittsburghers, and it would be quite right if some of these guilty of it, could pay the fine of twenty to one hundred dollars, and the imprisonment of from a month to a year, fixed by law. The Philadelphia Society has a fund of $5,000 to push its prosecutions, and in a list of those that are to be prosecuted are the names of George Sharswood, Carl Wolfsohn, Louis A. Godey, Edward P. Keith, General Robert Patterson, and Chief of Police Mulholland. The Society has undertaken a good work, which will be advanced by the policy indicated above of making examples of prominent citizens.

THE Sabine episode suggests to the Philadelphia *Post* a reminiscence about an Episcopal Church in that city. Some years ago, a husband and wife, long worthy members of the stock company of one of the theaters, and always above reproach in private life, were received into the church, in question. Some of its members were horified to see them announced as usual in the theater bills that week, and went to the rector to remonstrate. He was not at home, but his wife received the visitors. She explained that her husband could not refuse them on account of their profession, and that besides the gentleman was about to retire from the stage, while his wife was heartily tired of it, but it was their sole means of support. After some further talk, the clergyman's wife proposed that if those church members did not want to fellowship with players, they should relieve them of the necessity for supporting themselves on the stage, by making a subscription in their behalf. This gave altogether too practical a turn to the affair, and the zealots dropped the matter.

Of the five million fund of the Presbyterian Church, about $2,000,000 have been subscribed, but though the time is short in which to raise the remaining $2,000,000, there are sanguine hopes that it will be realized within the time specified. One million dollars of this sum have been devoted to denominational institutions of learning throughout the land, and $2,000,000 have gone toward strengthening weak churches and providing parsonages. In addition to this, the churches of New York city propose to raise a fund of $1,000,000 to establish a mission building there, similar to the Methodist Book Concern, on Broadway, only that it will not be a publishing house, that department of the Presbyterian Church enterprises being carried on quite extensively in Philadelphia. A portion of this fund is to go also toward the erection and endowment of the new Union Theological Seminary, which is soon to be transferred up town. About one-third of the sum needed for those interests has been raised, and the subscriptions are steadily pouring in.

A DEMOCRATIC writer complains because General Grant actually showed himself on the streets on New Year's. Is this partisan complaint caused by the fact that the President and Vice President drove over to Arlington and spent part of their New Year's afternoon visiting the graves of the 10,000 soldiers buried there?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The United States Government has to lose nearly $3,000 per annum in paying its diplomatic representatives abroad. On a payment last year of $6,863 for salary, and of $375 for 50 thingrni extra-ous to Secretary Williams, of the mission to China, the loss of exchanges was $1,384. The loss by exchange in paying the consular salaries is about $10,000 more.

A very intelligent Washington correspondent, in writing to us, says: "The biggest lobby ever organized in the United States is now being fixed up to get the subsidied corporations released from their obligation to pay interest semi-annually on the United States bonds issued to aid the construct on of the roads. They are bound to swindle the Government if it is a possible thing."

People who are disposed to grumble that news from Paris does not come to hand more freely and quickly, should be reminded that seventy-six years ago it required some twenty days to get the most important news from Paris to London; and twice as many days to get it to Boston. Robespierre's fall occurred, and his execution, with St. Just and Couthon, took place July 29, 1794, but the important intelligence was not announced in London until August 18.

It is asserted that the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania is in excess of the demand, the capacity to produce being estimated at 30,000,000 tons a year, and the market demanding but 16,000,000 tons. Consequently, there is a constant depression in prices to the disadvantage of the laborers engaged in production or transportation.

Captain Mantry, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship Texas Queen, which has lately arrived from Aspinwall, reports having experienced a heavy snow and hail storm when over fifty miles below the Gulf Stream, in longitude 72 40 W., latitude 32 N. Such a thing as snow has never before been seen on the ocean south of the Gulf Stream.

Malmaison has fallen, another victim to the rage of war. Beautiful Malmaison, where Josephine so often found refuge from the feverish life of Paris, and where the very trees and shrubs and clambering vines seemed to invite to happiness and quietude. Within that wide belt of desolation that now surrounds the doomed city there was not formerly one scene of loveliness which could not have been better spared, or one since whose memories and associations were so generally and so tenderly cherished.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that the use of intoxicating liquor, even in moderation, by a juryman, during the progress of a trial, is sufficient reason for discarding the verdict and granting a new trial. This would not seem quite so hard if judges, lawyers and witnesses were held to teetotalism with a like rigor, but it certainly is a little rough that the poor juryman, who has the poor-est pay and most thankless job of the whole lot, should be condemned to the practice of the severest virtue.

A colored lad flanked a Lafayette, Ind., savings bank neatly. He presented his check for seventy-five cents, saying that was all he needed. The cashier refused the check for less than two dollars, and the black boy drew one for that amount, but immediately deposited the one dollar and twenty-five cents.

The Baldoti, of New York, had $250,000 in United States bonds and $345,836 in other personal property, his debts being about $10,000 more than this last sum. The Commissioner of Taxes, however, first deducted $250,000 of United States bonds from his liabilities, and then declared the balance from his taxable assets and taxed him on $200,000. Babbitt brought suit against this, as an indirect way of taxing United States bonds, and the Supreme Court sustained him.

The American Literary Union of Philadelphia displays commendable foresight in calling a convention on July 4, 1876, of all literary and scientific societies in the United States.

A medical journal gives this as a cure for a cold: Upon the first indication that you have taken cold, stop eating until the cold is cured; drink freely of cold water; induce a free perspiration over the entire body, either by exercise, the Turkish, vapor, lamp or hot water bath or wet sheet pack, followed by a tepid spray or sponging; go to bed, cover up warm, and breathe all the pure air you can. Nine cases out of ten will yield to this treatment in less than twelve hours, and the tenth one will hardly continue twenty-four hours.

A company is forming in New Orleans to run a weekly line of steamers between New Orleans and Havana, touching at Cedar Keys and Key West.

A three year old son of J. C. Kondrup, the Danish Consul at Baltimore, has a penchant for the press, organ, and the parents are anxious on that account.

The biggest hog in New York is thought to be the wealthy man who turned out of his office the poor porter who came to receive his gold check that he had picked up out of the mud.

Sweet calling cards for New Years in New York were long and narrow, of thick unglazed card board, bearing the name in outline letters.

The *Baltimore Gazette* says: "At those houses where the ladies welcomed their friends, entire abstinence was enforced, the beverages being those that would refresh without inebriating. No mother of sons with the occasion to consult, or a part the ladies of Baltimore yesterday took in the entertainment of their loved ones."

The people of Jefferson county wonder how it is that after spending $50 000 a day for a fair, a little wizened-up chap was able to dig his way out with a jack-knife in twenty-four hours.

What Americans call the "funny man" of society the English know as a "grig," and among them the late Mr. Charles Dickens was a prominent example. Grigs are imitators of actors. It maintains that Theodore Hook was essentially a grig, and says: "The modern grig is impelled to juggle, to sing, or to act, both an uncomparable bias of talent, by an egregious vanity which prevents the creature from being content to remain in the obscure though inoffensive social position which nature has intended it to occupy."

Many carpets in Stewart's stock are worth fifty dollars a yard, but a correspondent relieves the rustic, who are surprised at such a price for floor-covering, by the assurance that there are in New York city one hundred men whose annual incomes are one hundred thousand dollars, who make it a matter of conscience to have nothing left of the enormous sum at the end of the twelvemonth, and who are also utterly opposed to spending it upon any one but themselves. Such are the individuals for whose benefit are imported he carpets.

PERSONAL.

Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, whose conduct at the time he ran into and sunk the United States steamer Oneida caused his suspension for the term of six months, has, at the expiration of the time, been notified by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, his employers, that his services are to the steamer. This is Captain Eyre has probably proved a more severe punishment than the mere suspension.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, and Mr. Sabine, the clergyman who refused to read the funeral service of the Episcopal Church over the remains of the late Mr. Holland, the veteran actor, with the reasonable suggestion that his acting silly in the case is no reason why the newspapers and public should treat his brains out.

The royal "carpet-bagger" is what they call the new King of Spain.

Captain Young, chief of the New York detectives, has had a theory about the Nathan murder similar to that of the Count Joannes, and several weeks ago he said that the assassin was in State's prison on a charge of a lighter crime.

The Germans call Herr Wachtel "the best coachman among singers, and the best singer among coachmen."

Assistant Secretary of State Davis is engaged upon a compilation of our diplomacy from the official records.

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[From the Washington Reporter.]

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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Secretary Cox in the North American Review.

The following points are extracted from an article by the ex-Secretary of the Interior in the forthcoming number of *The North American Review*:

Some forty years ago a President of the United States first avowed and acted upon the determination to make the use of governmental patronage a means of partisan control in public affairs and of party success in political strife. From that day to this the corrupting influence of such a use of the appointing power has been constantly widening, reaching out into new circles, until there is no hackwood in the hamlet so obscure that its moral atmosphere has escaped the contagion of the degrading hunt for place. * * * The mischiefs and abuses in the present system have gradually become known, until at length it seems to be almost universally recognized that our civil service, as it exists, is little better than a nuisance, that must be thoroughly reformed, unless we are to admit that republican government is a failure in the ordinary business administration of public affairs. It seems desirable that those who have had some experience in public life, without losing faith in the practicability of a satisfactory organization of the civil service should be heard; and perhaps they could do more valuable work than to give, within reserve, the results of their observations of the present system, and their views of the means by which a better can be reached.

Let us begin at the fountain-head of the dispensation of patronage—with the President of the United States. Said Dupin: "He has the right to receive the officials of the country, and how his efficiency as the Executive is affected by this relation, may be the advent of a new administration we know that the capital swarms with crowds of office-seekers applying for every imaginable place, from a diplomatic position at a foreign court to a messengership in a department at home. They come armed with recommendations and credentials which experience has proven to be worthless as evidences of character or capacity, but which qualify on their face that the bearer is one of the most capable and deserving of men, whose claims in the eyes of the party in coming President were of the most signal and decisive value. * * * The facility with which written recommendations are procured leads to duplicity on the part of the persons giving them; and it is no uncommon thing for one who has written a high eulogium upon the character and acquirements of a place-hunter, to write a private note, begging that his formal indorsement may not be regarded of any weight. So few of those who apply can possibly be known to the President or his advisers that it must remain a chance among total strangers, in which every effort to gain an insight into the worth and fitness of the applicant is neutralized by the consciousness that the system itself has destroyed the value of testimony in such cases. No sooner is a man in place than his rivals or enemies are on his track, ready to prove that he was the most unfit person that could be chosen, and that the party will be utterly demoralized if he is not instantly removed and his place given to another. It is certain or two were all that is wanted in this employment, it would be bad enough; but the truth is, that by far the larger part of the time of the President and all the members of his Cabinet is occupied by this worse than useless drudgery, drawing upon the vitality of the office, and it forms literally and absolutely the staple of their work. But this is by no means the whole of it. The members of Congress do not escape from similar burdens. Instead of studying the subjects of legislation, their tables are piled with letters from constituents seeking their influence to obtain place, and dangling the whole body of members at his office, and it forms literally and absolutely the staple of their work. But this is by no means the whole of it. The members of Congress do not escape from similar burdens. Instead of studying the subjects of legislation, their tables are piled with letters from constituents seeking their influence to obtain place, and dangling the whole body of members at his office, and to insolent and importative demand. Leaving Washington, we find the bane and the application nuisance. Every Collector of Customs or of Internal Revenue, every Assessor or Postmaster, and every United States Marshal, finds himself in a greater or less degree the object of the same kind of pressure. A petition differs between the Republican party and Congress only increases the corrupting elements. During Mr. Johnson's administration, it was notorious that the whole energies of the office seeking class was used in obtaining an appointment from one end of the Avenue and a confirmation from the other. No one who was at all acquainted with the intrigues in this city at that time can fail to have had personal experience of the dispensers of patronage, since he was, as well as the pride of a small party organ, and the parents are anxious on that account.

The biggest hog in New York is thought to be the wealthy man who turned out of his office the poor porter who came to receive his gold check that he had picked up out of the mud.

Sweet calling cards for New Years in New York were long and narrow, of thick unglazed card board, bearing the name in outline letters.

The *Baltimore Gazette* says: "At those houses where the ladies welcomed their friends, entire abstinence was enforced, the beverages being those that would refresh without inebriating. No mother of sons with the occasion to consult, or a part the ladies of Baltimore yesterday took in the entertainment of their loved ones."

The people of Jefferson county wonder how it is that after spending $50 000 a day for a fair, a little wizened-up chap was able to dig his way out with a jack-knife in twenty-four hours.

What Americans call the "funny man" of society the English know as a "grig," and among them the late Mr. Charles Dickens was a prominent example. Grigs are imitators of actors. It maintains that Theodore Hook was essentially a grig, and says: "The modern grig is impelled to juggle, to sing, or to act, both an uncomparable bias of talent, by an egregious vanity which prevents the creature from being content to remain in the obscure though inoffensive social position which nature has intended it to occupy."

Many carpets in Stewart's stock are worth fifty dollars a yard, but a correspondent relieves the rustic, who are surprised at such a price for floor-covering, by the assurance that there are in New York city one hundred men whose annual incomes are one hundred thousand dollars, who make it a matter of conscience to have nothing left of the enormous sum at the end of the twelvemonth, and who are also utterly opposed to spending it upon any one but themselves. Such are the individuals for whose benefit are imported he carpets.

PERSONAL.

Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, whose conduct at the time he ran into and sunk the United States steamer Oneida caused his suspension for the term of six months, has, at the expiration of the time, been notified by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, his employers, that his services are to the steamer. This is Captain Eyre has probably proved a more severe punishment than the mere suspension.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, and Mr. Sabine, the clergyman who refused to read the funeral service of the Episcopal Church over the remains of the late Mr. Holland, the veteran actor, with the reasonable suggestion that his acting silly in the case is no reason why the newspapers and public should treat his brains out.

The royal "carpet-bagger" is what they call the new King of Spain.

Captain Young, chief of the New York detectives, has had a theory about the Nathan murder similar to that of the Count Joannes, and several weeks ago he said that the assassin was in State's prison on a charge of a lighter crime.

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1871.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In entering on a new year the COMMERCIAL has no fresh promises or new professions to make. It is felt that its established character is the best guaranty for the future. As an independent Republican journal its usefulness and influence are conceded, as well by its foes as its friends. As a newspaper it stands indisputably in the very front rank, giving its readers the benefit of new efforts and increasing means of improvement even in this respect. To acquire this position the COMMERCIAL has expended large amounts; to maintain it, it lays under contribution the telegraph, of which it is one of the most liberal customers in the country, and every regular and special means known in the most advanced type of journalism. Its market reports, embracing every department, are recognized by the business community as the standard for the Pittsburgh trade. To this new features will be added, the design being to leave nothing to be desired by any branch of business, either buyer or seller.

In the field of political discussion, the COMMERCIAL has a character which is its greatest strength. Supporting without reservation Republican Principles, it is wholly independent concerning all else. While of Republican Principles it is and will be a steadfast advocate, it will support neither men nor measures that will conflict with the simple principle, which is conceived to be the only proper one, of fit men only fairly nominated for office, and honesty and economy in the management of public affairs. In this respect the desire is that the COMMERCIAL may be known as conservative as it is also perfectly independent, reserving to itself the right, as it is conceived to be its duty, to criticise whatever is fairly open to criticism in the Republican party as frankly as in any other; and for this it lays special claims to the confidence and support of the public.

The times are full of interest. The year before us will be full of stirring events all over the world. To keep fully up with the progression of the day in the broad field of journalism will be the steady purpose of the COMMERCIAL. Its appointments, to which, as occasion requires, additions will be made, were never more complete or its means more ample; and sincerely grateful for the very liberal patronage, which is more liberal now than ever before, and the marked confidence of the public, manifested in many ways, the COMMERCIAL asks for the continuance of the same, promising to omit nothing within its power to merit it.

For many years George H. Bissell, a New York millionaire, has made money out of petroleum, and recently, therefore, to embark in the speculation proposed by a plausible chap from the West Indies, who said that there were millions to be made by buying an unfathomable lake of oil that he knew of existing in one of the islands. Money was invested, machinery purchased and an agent sent to investigate. He found that the lake of petroleum was a myth, but a big pool of asphaltum. The speculation was a failure, and Mr. Bissell was ordered what it was. In about ten minutes his leg began to swell, and continued to swell until he was not able to walk. The insect which had been seen in examining from the package was then thought of. A brief search brought to light an enormous centipede, which had hidden itself in the velvet carpet. Mr. Bissell has since been confined to his house, and has been very ill. Mr. Bissell is a graduate of Dartmouth College, to which institution he recently gave $15,000 for a gymnasium.

WARNING is given to all whom it may concern, that the Public Telephone line to Rosedale is not an experiment. The *American* bravely says, and may all its words be realized: "We undertake it with the fixed determination to carry it on at all hazards, and whether profitable or not, until we can force a profit and compel success. We have sunk three hundred thousand dollars in the mere effort to make lines of southern coasting steamers profitable; but they have at length been done. The men who can achieve results like this are not to be daunted by failure, or by any cost. We shall start with capital enough to stand a loss, and we expect to make it all up and establish a line that will pay, for the reason of the stock. Our neighbors in Gotham know somewhat of our temper, and know that we will not be outdone in a great enterprise we promise to put it through. We shall build such steamers as will be the pride of the coast, and will cause New Yorkers to take passage in them in preference to the foreign boats running to their own waters. It may be said that these are big promises. But we stake our money in the enterprise, and we back it up by a reason why a corporation never yet has failed in anything it has undertaken."

SLOWLY but surely, and with no retrograde step, Christianity is advancing among the millions of Hindostan. The influence of the Brahmins, the priesthood of India, is the great struggle, as it was in northern provinces; but even there the colossal superstitions of ages are crumbling. In the reasoned cry of Benares a Hindoo pundit has lifted up such a voice for reform as to arouse and alarm the followers of false gods. He gives immense assemblages to understand that the Vedas, holy books, give no sanction to idolatry, but that other books that do are worthless. One of his hearers, a rich Hindoo, has been so alarmed for the safety of his idols as to destroy the temples on his own grounds. The vast crowds that gather about this new opponent of, and the alphabet they don't know, show that the pillars of the temple of idolatry are being shaken, and that the whole system has been undermined and is tottering into ruins. Such Hindoo opposition is the best proof of the overthrow of delusion, give great comfort and courage to the friends of the gospel's progress in India.

The Body and Its Needs.

Considering the extreme sensitiveness of the human body, and that it is unprotected except by artificial covering from the action of cold, it is not strange that at this season it is liable to many disorders. The skin exercises a powerful influence over the kidneys and bowels, and when its functions are interrupted by sudden chills, that seal the pores and prevent evaporation from the surface, internal congestion is apt to ensue. The digestive organs never perform their due property when this is the case, and the waste matter of the system, which should be discharged in part through the perspiratory glands, having no other outlet, thus the bowels and the kid

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, January 5, 1871.

The activity in the local money market incident to settlement time continues, and the daily local exchanges show a large volume of business. There is some change in the condition of the market. The banks and loan houses are gradually working up to a more liberal line for borrowers, being encouraged to it by increased deposits and a more confident tone in business circles.

—Local stocks have developed no new features this week. Transactions are too light to give us any items of sales or purchases, and prices may be considered at about as quoted last week, except where the dividend is off. It is the intention of large holders of Allegheny Valley Railroad seven-thirty bonds to maintain a higher range of prices for them, and we will not be surprised to see them selling at ninety or more.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: The discovery that the Home Insurance Company, of New Haven, was only a sham, a long continued and successful imposition on the public, will do no more to destroy confidence in insurance companies generally than would have been accomplished by the failure of a dozen minor companies. It was simply one of the soundest companies in the whole country, and the fact that the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Connecticut knew that permitted the public to be gulled by this institution so long, is easily explained without implicating his official honesty. There is the fortunate peculiarity about the fire insurance business that a failure of this kind causes no great loss to single individuals. The losses of the public being mainly in the unearned premiums, or policies unused which have been paid by individuals on policies which have not expired yet, and, while the sum which the public are swindled out of will be very large, it will fall heavily on none. This peculiarity of the insurance business is that which makes impostors on so large a scale possible. No business man, outside of the insurance business, has interest enough at stake to induce him to investigate the standing of an insurance company. Most men insure only for a year, and parties who want insurance generally insure with the company which has the best general reputation, and take the chance that the company will continue to do business at least that long. The basis of the insurance business is that the premiums collected shall be enough to pay the losses besides enough to pay the expenses of management, and accumulate capital besides. So long as a company pays the losses the public are getting back all they could claim of the company, for the public has no permanent interest in the accumulated capital, except as a guarantee that the company has the means to pay. The Home, of New Haven, has paid millions of losses in all parts of the country, and in that respect has hitherto answered the purpose of those who bought its policies, as well as if his claim to $1,000,000 of capital and assets had not been an outright lie. The fact that a good "first-class" insurance company can be run so long, and do an extensive business on no capital, is to the managers of the company a considerable temptation to pay themselves larger salaries, rent more expensive offices, and pay larger commissions to agents. The only persons who have the facilities to discover whether the companies really have what they represent to the public are the insurance Commissioners of the several States. If these do not do their duty, the public are likely to be swindled from time to time.

There is, however, another phase of insurance in which the public have vastly more at stake than in fire insurance, viz: the soundness of the life insurance companies. Every dollar paid in a life insurance policy has a permanent interest in the assets which the company represents itself to have. The failure of a life company works a ten times greater loss to the average of policy holders than the failure of a fire or marine company. The same reason the Commissioner who is entrusted with the duty of inspecting the condition of the fire and marine companies, is in every State associated with the same duty in regard to the life companies. His published annual reports are the only means which the public have of knowing whether the companies have a dollar of all the millions which they claim to possess. It is great a shame as this of the "Home" Fire Insurance Company can be perpetrated upon the public without any knowledge from the State Insurance Commissioner, how are the public to know that the life companies are any better. Some of the life companies of Connecticut are doing an enormous business, Western men are paying their millions annually in the hope that their wife or death it will be paid back to their children. How are they to know that it will be done? The purpose of life insurance has grown to be so important that it is time some more reliable means of investigating their means was devised.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	108¼	108¼	108¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	108	108	108
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108¾	108	108
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107	107	106½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	107½	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	107½	107¾	107¾
10-40s	106½	106¾	106¾
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	108½
United States 5-20s of 1864	108
United States 5-20s of 1865	108
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	106½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	107¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	107¾
Union Pacific Railroad	76
Central Pacific Railroad	90¾
Currency Pacifics	110

—Gold premium is exceedingly dull—10¾ was the steady quotation throughout the day. Considering, however, the large coin payments of the Treasury the premium stands up remarkably well, which is due to the continuous demand to cover speculative sales, the amount of which outstanding is large.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the past week:

January 5, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & H.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Del. Scrip	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Erie	22¾	23⅛	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
Reading	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Hartford	131	131	131			
Mich. Cent.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Cent.	135	135	135	135	135	135
Cle. & Pitts.	103	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	104½
C. C. & I. C.	50	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
Do. pref.	82½	83	83	83	83	83
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul	51	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Do. pref.	72½	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Tol. & Wabash	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾		
Do. pref.	81	81	81			
Fort Wayne	92¼	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ohio & Miss.	28	28¼	28¼	28¼	28	27¾
Ohio & Allen		11¼				
Do. pref.		11½		11½		
N. J. C. & Erie		74		74		
Canton		67		67		
Quicksilver	44¼	44¼		44¼		44¼
Pacific Mail	39½	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Adams Ex.		64		64		
Wells, F. & Co.		43		43		
American Ex.		43		43		
U. S. Ex.		43		43		
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

*Ex-Dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91½	91¾	¼	
Do. Scrip	87½	87½		
Erie	23¼	23¼		
Reading	99¾	99¾		1
Hartford	132	132	¼	
Illinois Central	138¾	138¾		
Lake Shore	99¼	99¾	½	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	105	104¾		¼
Chicago & Northwestern	71¾	70¾		1
Do. preferred	82¾	83	¼	
Rock Island	105¼	104¾		½
St. Paul	51¾	50¾		1
Do. preferred	73¾	72¾		1
Toledo & Wabash	49¼	48¾		½
Do. preferred				
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	¾	
Ohio & Mississippi	28¼	27¾		½
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾		¼
Adams Express	64¾	64		¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	¼	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	25¼
Lehigh Navigation	33¼
Catawissa preferred	37¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	9¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118½
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	93¾

—Comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh for the third week in December:

	1870.	1869.	Increase.
Freight	$75,594 15	$70,719 67	$4,874 48
Coal	11,921 70	8,720 70	3,201 00
Passengers	9,409 25	9,000 78	408 47
Miscellaneous	1,576 93	1,576 93	
Total	$98,501 61	$89,132 61	$9,369 00
Add two weeks	194,066 88	81,567 64	12,499 24
Total three weeks	$153,168 49	$120,700 25	$21,468 24

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: The stock market was dull, and the speculative community were slow in returning to the street. In fact a heavy, it might be said a sleepy, tone characterized business, as if Wall street had joined the general throng in the New Year's celebration, and was not as yet disposed to return to work. On the other hand, the reinvestment demand so usual at this season waits upon the full disbursement of the January moneys. Under these circumstances the market developed no pronounced movement, with an average decline of nearly one per cent. in the leading shares. The chief exception to this course of prices was Reading, which advanced to the surrounding weakness and advanced to 94. This stock is a fair example of the effects of the reinvestment demand which may be looked for during the current month. Having always paid ten per cent. annually in cash or in stock, or in either optionally, investors in it, by applying their dividends to the purchase of more stock, have extended ten per cent. compound interest. The stock dividends have been issued when the earnings had been sold out in the acquirement or building of new lines or extensions. Anything of new source for delivery, owing to the recall to Philadelphia of some 20,000 shares which had been loaned out late during the "corner" a few weeks since.

Rumors of a "corner" is always threatened, for the time that the stock, like Fort Wayne, Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton, is passing into the hands of investors, who take it out of the market.

JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 86 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks for a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, January 5, 1871. }

ASHES—We have nothing new nor interesting to give the reader with regard to the general tone of the market. True, we might draw upon imagination, and predict all sorts of things for the future; but we prefer to let the future speak for itself. The weather has moderated, and now gives token that the extreme cold has spent itself, and warmer days are in store. We have no change to note in the markets, either as to prices or business. All the leading articles of Pittsburgh trade and manufactures are in abundant supply, and though trade is rather dull just at present, bright anticipations are dominant as to the future. Flour is still in ample supply, and a fair local trade reported. Provisions, groceries and produce are firm and unchanged. The local market is abundantly supplied, etc.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The receipts continue fair, the supply in the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 55 ₩ cent. at 5¾@6c.; common 4¾ @ cent. 3½c.; potash 7½@7¾c.; pearls 8½@9c.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have not undergone any change. Prices range from 60 to 70c ₩ gallon.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c. ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6½c ₩ lb.

APPLES—The market was firm, with a good trade demand at the advance we have previously noted. The receipts since our last were 60 bbls. The current rates were $3 00, $3 50, $3 75, and some lots are held at $4 00, although we did not learn of any sales at the latter figure.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ₩ bushel, as to quality. The latter for small way.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales reported at 26@28c. ₩ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a fair supply, and we quote at $3 25@3 50 ₩ cwt., and $6 50@7 00 ₩ bbl.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₩ doz.; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6 ₩ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There was no change to note in prices, which are steady and unchanged. The current rates were as follows: Shoulders, plain, 11½c.; sugar cured 12½c.; sides, clear, 13½c.; do. ribbed 12½c.; hams sugar cured 18@18½c.; hams, plain nominal at 17c. Moss pork $21. Dried beef 9c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—The market was steady but could hardly be called as firm. We quote common to medium at 28@29c.; prime 29@30c. Very choice 31@32c. Small receipts were 46 packages.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9 @ 9 50 ₩ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales in a small way at 90@95c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales of Early Black Berlie berries at $13 ₩ barrel, and other descriptions sold at $10.$12@$16 ₩ barrel.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 12½c.; star, full weight, 20c.; short weight, 17c.; stearine 18@19c ₩ lb.

CIDER—The supply exceeds the demand, and prices weak, with sales at $6, $7@8 00 ₩ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote $5 75@6 00; Philadelphia $5 75.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2 @2 50 ₩ barrel. Plaster is held at $2 50@2 75 ₩ barrel.

CARBON OIL—Prices are weak, with sales standard brands, in new barrels, at 21c. in a jobbing way, and 21¼c ₩ gallon in small lots.

CHEESE—We are reported sales at the following: New York Goshen 16@16½c.; Ohio 16c.; Factory 15@15½c.; Western Reserve 14@14½c.; Sweitzer 18@18½c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was firm, particularly for the better descriptions. Apples were in demand, disposed of, peaches, bright new ones being most called for. Sales—halves 11@12c.; quarters 8½@9c. Peaches dull. The supply is ample. We explained quote nominally at 6@7c ₩ lb.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand. We quote prunes 14½c.; currants 13½c.; layer raisins $3 50 ₩ box; Valencia raisins 16@ 18c. lb.

HAY—Supply light. Baled hay on landing, at $14, $16@17 ₩ ton; and from wagon at $12, $16 @18 ₩ ton.

PEANUTS—The market cont ins a fair supply, with good demand, prices ranging from 6 to 8c for new Tennessee.

EGGS—Firm, particularly fresh ones, with sales at 31c@32c.; packed 24@27c. ₩ dozen.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is still ample, and prices are a shade easier. Receipts, 246 head. Sales are made at 7@7½c ₩ lb.

FLOUR—The receipts were 620 barrels. Regular sales were made at the following rates: Family wheat, fancy brands, at $7.10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, at $6 90 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat,) in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 20; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 65; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 20; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 70, in sacks $6 35.

RAGS—The market has undergone no change; we can report sales in a regular way at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

HOMINY—Sales made in a regular way at $3 ₩ bbl.

HONEY—The receipts are increasing; we are reported the best pearl at $6 00@6 25; common $5 00 @5 50 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Receipts: Oats 492 sacks; barley 241 sacks; corn 1,019 sacks; wheat by the canal. The current rates, with sales, were: Wheat—white XX at from $2 50@2 60; white XXX at $2 70@2 80; red winter, $2 40@2 50; corn in small lots at 46c; store rates 45@46c ₩ bushel. Corn—Sales made in a regular way at 43@43½c.; common to good yellow, in car lots, at 45c.; store, 46@47c. Oats—Sales made in a regular way at 36@37c.; we continue to quote at 36@38c during early spring. Barley dull; dealers continue apart in their views; we quote spring at 85@90c.; fall at 95@$1 00.

GROCERIES—The new tariff went into effect Monday, and leading dealers on the principles affected by the reduction have altered their schedule of prices accordingly. We now quote:

New Orleans Sugars—Choice 11½c.; prime 11¼c.; good 10c.; fair 9½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c.; prime 11c.; good 10½c. Demerara—Choice white, 12¾c. Refined—Hards 15c.; A 14¾c.; B 14¼c.; extra C 14c. and yellow C 13½c.

Coffee—Rio—H and E sold; white honey 75c.; silver drips 68c.; extra honey 76c.; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Fancy 67c.; prime 65c.; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19½c.; prime 18½c.; good 16@16½c.; fair 15@15½c.; ordinary 14½c. ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a good supply on hand, and sales to-day have been made at $1 10@1 20 ₩ gallon.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25, and Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Quotations are so uncertain that we omit them.

NUTS—Sales of North Carolina, best, at 8½c.; Bangoon, not quotable.

HOMINY—Market steady. We are reported sales of pearl at $6 25 ₩ barrel; common $5 00@5 25 ₩ barrel.

OILS—The market was not an active one. We can report small sales of Cloverseed at 10½@10¾c ₩ lb. Timothy not wanted, prices too uncertain to quote. Flaxseed is selling in a regular way at $2 12@2 15 ₩ bushel.

SUMAC—The market is well supplied; we can report sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

TURNIPS—Regular sales at 40@50c ₩ bushel.

TALLOW—City rendered 8½@8¾c ₩ lb.

SAPOLIO—Regular sales at $10 50 ₩ half gross.

SALT—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ₩ bbl. Usual advance for small lots.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ₩ lb.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 3 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop ₩ tubs, No. 1, $3 80; No. 2, $3 00; No. 3, 2 hoop, $2 40; No. 3, 3 hoop, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS—We note sales of Kentucky Willows at 9½@10c ₩ lb.

WINES—The market continues quiet and firm at the following: Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@4 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, January 6, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market yesterday appeared strong, holders generally now asking higher rates; buyers, however, were holding back, declining to pay the rates demanded. The result was nothing of importance was transacted. Below will be found all that we could learn on the subject:

CRUDE.

The market was firm at an advance over the previous day's figures. We quote as follows: Spot 24½c.; January sellers' option, 24½@24¾c.; February sellers' option 25c.; January to July, seller's option, 25c.; buyer's option same time 11c.

REFINED.

The market ruled firm, buyers appeared excited during the early part of the day. Later, however, matters settled down. We quote as follows: Spot 22¾@22¾c.; January 22¾c.; February 23¼c.; March 24½c.; April to June 24¾c.; May to July 25c.; January to July, B. O., 26c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls S. O. February.....Thomas Moore, 1 mo....23½c
1,000 bbls S. O. March.....Marshall.....24c
2,000 bbls, 1,000 bbls March, 1,000 bbls April.....24c

Oil barrels were active, but sellers hold them above views of buyers. For city make on spot (cash) $1 70 bid and $1 75 asked; for 60 days' time $1 75 would be paid. Futures are firm at $1 75, that amount being bid for March, April and May.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, January 5.—The *Herald* says: The market upon the upper road showed no particular change, except that sellers were firm and buyers offering freely at $5 20 for spot, which was an advance of about 5c from yesterday's bids. On the lower road buyers were offering $4 40@4 45 for gardless, and for gravity $4 50, the prices ranging from as $3 60@3 65, which was an advance of 50@5c from yesterday's prices.

SALES.

2,000 bbls spot upper road.....3 20
200 bbls spot upper road.....3 20½
2,000 bbls upper road B. O. first 3 mo's.....3 50
1,000 bbls lower road regardless.....3 45
1,920 bbls lower road regardless.....3 50
13 cars lower road regardless.....3 49
1 car lower road regardless.....3 45
1,000 bbls lower road regardless.....3 50
6 cars lower road regardless.....3 45
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre regardless.....3 40

NEW YORK, January 5.—Closing on the 4th.—Crude in bulk—prices strong; 1,500 bbls sold at 12c.; it is rumored that 2,000 bbls, last half of the month, sold at 12¾c. Refined in more demand; sales 1,200 bbls S. W. at 23¼c.; 2,000 bbls Canada at 22¾c. Philadelphia delivery more in sellers favor; sales 1,000 bbls refined S. W., March and April, at 24c.; spot delivery 23¾c.

OIL CITY, January 5.—The market is firm, with an advancing tendency at $3 50 for regardless of gravity on the Lower Creek; Oil City delivery $3 70@3 80, according to gravity.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Market firm; P. L. S. to W., 22½; S. W., 22¾@22¾c.; futures: January and February 22¾@22¾c.; March to June 24½c.; cases 26c.; Sales none. Crude 12c in bbls.

TITUSVILLE, January 5.—Market quiet and firm, with very little doing at $3 30@3 25 on upper road.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 5.—Market very firm, selling at $5 50@5 55 for regardless; gravity $3 60; offering $5 55.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Crude, 11¼c.; refined, January, 22¾c.; February, 22¾@23c.; March, 24c.; March and April, 24c.; April and May, 24½c.; very firm.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Market for bulk crude still quiet, but a shade firmer, sellers asking 13c., with the general bid 12¾c.; crude in barrels dull—no sale; refined, steady at 23¾c.—no sales reported.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 5.—Market quiet but firm at $2 95.

NEW YORK, January 5, 3:00 P. M.—Bulk crude—market very strong at 13¼c.; sales of 500 bbls only reported at 13¾c. Crude in bbls still dull at 17@c. Refined firm at 23¼c.; a few small sales nominal at this price but not quoted.

ROUSEVILLE, January 5.—Market very firm and active. Buyers offering $5 20@5 25 freely for regardless; gravity $3 60@3 65. Sales of small lots at these figures.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 5.—Market firm but quiet; offering from $3 50 to $3 55; holding at $3 60; no sellers for less than $3 65. No sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 5:15 P. M.—January 22¾ @22¾c.; February 22¾@23c.; March 24c.; April 24¼ @24½c.; January to June 12½c. Crude 11½c.

TIDIOUTE, January 5.—Market firmer with a good inquiry at $5 45 to $5 50.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
H. W. Tweedle	222	Spear Refining Co	222
David Bly	80	Peerless Oil Works	612
Eagle Oil Works	74		
Total			1,130

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Jas Weller to David Bly & Co., 80 bbls. Duncan & Young to Eagle Oil Works, 74 bbls. J. B. Barbour to Spear Refining Co, 222 bbls. Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 612 bbls. Thomas Close to H. W. Tweedle, 222 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA., January 4, 1871.

National Refining & Storing Co, 364 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
J. W. Morgan, 150 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
McKelvy, Ross & Co, 53 bbls to W. Blair & Sons, Carlisle, Pa.
Total Refined.....567 bbls

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, January 5, 1871.

Lea Oppenheimer, 90 bbls to Wallace & Curtis, Philadelphia.
Total Refined.....90 bbls.

IRON MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican* furnishes the following valuable tables:

The following tables show the production of charcoal and stone coal iron for the year 1870:

Charcoal iron tons	33,393
Stone coal iron tons	39,293
Total product of the year	72,686

The following table, as nearly accurate as it can be made, shows the amount of iron ore "raised" and pig metal produced, in tons, for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870:

IRON ORE.	Consumed.	Shipped.	Mined.
1868	56,000	47,000	103,00
1869	75,000	120,000	195,000
1870	209,000	207,000	316,000

PIG IRON.	Consumed.	Shipped.	Mined.
1868	17,000	13,000	30,000
1869	20,000	26,000	46,000
1870	25,500	37,000	72,500

The amounts "consumed" and "shipped" in 1870 are estimated, and the former includes stocks on hand at furnaces.

CINCINNATI.

January 20.—The supply of all kinds continues ample, with a very moderate inquiry at previous rates.

Eastern, choice, new.....16@18c
Western.....15@16c
Ohio and Indiana.....9@11c

PIG.

Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, per ton.....$36 00@37 50
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2, per ton.....34 00@35 00
Charcoal Mill, per ton.....33 00@34 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1, per ton.....35 00@38 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2, per ton.....34 00@36 00
Stone Coal Mill, per ton.....32 00@34 00
Yesuvius Car Wheel.....50 00@60 00
Hot Blast Missouri, ₩ ton.....45 00@48 00
Cold Blast Maramec, ₩ ton.....50 00@60 00
Cold Blast Car Wheel, ₩ ton.....55 00@60 00
Cold Blast Hecla, ₩ ton.....60 00@70 00
Blooms, Maramec, ₩ ton.....90 00@95 00
Scrap, cast, ₩ ton.....1 20@1 30
Scrap, wrought, ₩ ton.....1 40@1 50

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, ₩ lb.....3½@3 4 c
Bar, charcoal, ₩ lb.....4¾@4 5¾c
American sheet, ₩ lb.....5 @6 8¼c
Russia sheet, ₩ lb.....17 @19 c
Imitation, ₩ lb.....22 @23 c
Horse shoes, Shoenbergers, ₩ lb.....5 @5 6 c
Mule shoes, Shoenbergers, ₩ lb.....6¼@6 7 c
Nail rods.....5 @6 9
Hoop iron.....4¾@5 9 c

—*Commercial.*

PHILADELPHIA.

January 4.—In pig iron there is very little movement, but prices are without material change. Sales sold at $31; No 2 is quoted at $28. Bar iron sells at $75 00@77 50 ₩ ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $23 ₩ ton.

COAL MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

January 2.—We are indebted to Mr. Morgan, Secretary of the Exchange, for the following table showing the amount of coal received at the city during the year:

	Tons. 1870.
By Belleville and Southern Railroad	566,786
By Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	216,090
By Illinois and St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company	125,071
By Brown Line from Pittsburgh	32,704
By Big Muddy Coal from Grand Tower	59,970
Shipped by A. B. Meeker & Co. via New Orleans	4,746
By Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad	840
St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad	4,668
Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad	5,720
St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad	39,312
Missouri coal from St. Louis county	194,469
Total 967,259 bushels or	23,981,475

CINCINNATI.

January 2.—Though the supply is not large, it is ample for the trade. The demand from consumers was quite active most of the week. No change in prices:

Youghiogheny, afloat, ₩ bush	6@8c
Youghiogheny, delivered	9@10c
Pittsburgh, afloat	9@10c
Ohio River, delivered	9@11c
Cannel, delivered	20@25c
Anthracite, delivered, ₩ ton	$14 00

WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 4.—There has been rather more doing, but prices are without material change; 80,000 lbs sold in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at from 48@50c.; X 46@48c.; medium 48@50c.; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine at 45@46c.; medium 46@48c.; coarse 45@46c.; dark colored fleeces are dull at 40@44c. for all grades; unwashed fine 38@39c. for bright lots; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 37@38c.; coarse and medium unwashed 38@40c.; combing and delaine washed 50@ 52c.; tub-washed 50@56c. for choice, and 49@51c. for fair lots; pulled wools sell at 50@55c. for extra and super.

Freights.—The rates to Liverpool are unchanged; we quote flour at 2s 9d; grain at 8d, and weight at 25s. Wool India freights, as we have noticed for some time past, continue dull. In oil freights there is very little doing.—*North American.*

Fish and Whale Oil Trade.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following statistics of the product of the fisheries in the District of Barnstable for the year are compiled from the books of the Custom House in this District, and have been carefully prepared:

50,538 gallons sperm oil	$104,515
176,142 gallons whale oil	141,013
144,158 wht. cod fish	720
194,917 bbls mackerel	1,260,992
66,000 gallons fish oil	26,400
6,700 wht. cod fish, cured	33,797
600 tons fish scraps	16,750
Fresh fish	76,800
Shell fish, lobsters, &c	30,450
Total	$2,937,260

There are but 13 vessels from Provincetown engaged in the whale fishery, against 42 last year, having been lost and 28 withdrawn for other business, in consequence of the unprofitableness of the price of oil. Number of vessels engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries during the year, almost the same as last year. There are 13 warehouses in the district for the bonding of salt used in the fisheries, for the benefit of drawback. There was saved on salt bonded last year was $18,152 39.—*Yarmouth Register.*

Cincinnati Hog Market.

January 4.—The receipts of hogs at this place during the week and season, as compiled by Mr. William Smith, Superintendent of the Exchange, were as follows:

By railways	30,277
By river	
From Kentucky	1,637
Slaughtered at Plainville	4,067
Slaughtered at Newtown	2,000
Driven in	640
Total	37,471
Shipped (two weeks)	640
Net receipts for the week	36,831
Previously reported	322,641
Total for the season	359,472
Same time in 1869-70	359,472
Same time in 1868-69	322,022
Same time in 1867-68	327,718
Same time in 1866-67	347,000

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Glendinning, Davis & Co.

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 17 WALNUT ST., NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold in Either City.

Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Gold, Coupons, Bonds and Stocks,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY.....President
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION.

☞ Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

REMOVAL.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞ Sight Drafts on London.

HOMEWOOD RESIDENCE

A Small Cottage House for Sale,

In Mellon Bros.' plan of Homewood, at a Low Figure, and on Monthly Payments.

MELLON BROS., EAST LIBERTY.

MWF

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the firm of

JOHNSON, SATLER & McCOY

will present them at the Lawrence Savings Bank for adjustment.

W. W. YOUNG, Receiver.

Pittsburgh, December 29th, 1870.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, January 5—P. M.

MONEY.

Gold dull and steady at from 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 4 to 7 per cent. Clearances $21,000,000.

Money was quite active early in the day at 7 per cent. gold, but before the close of banking hours was easy at 7 per cent. currency.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109

SUSPENSIONS.

Rumors current yesterday of the suspension of the commission house of Gardner, Bacon & Co. prove to have been well founded. The suspension is attributed to large losses on cotton and embarrassments arising from operations in Southern Railroad property. The recent suspension of Dykes Adams also, it is said, is ascribed to this failure. No suspension for a long time has caused so much surprise as this. The suspension of Mussen, Hornsell, Kenaday & French, and also Holdane & Bullock, dry goods merchants, of Boston, was announced this afternoon

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dividend—German Savings Bank.
Dividend—Pittsburgh and Birmingham Bridge Co.
Dividend—Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co.
Dividend—Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Dividend—Artisans' Insurance Company.
Statement—Artisans' Insurance Company.
Park, Pars—229 Sixth street.
Upholsterer—E. Edmundson & Son.
Dissolution Notice—McKelvy, Bro. & Co.
Housework Wanted—Rev. A. Commingford.
Partner Wanted—Printer, Box 806, Pittsburgh.
Notice—Wm. D. Sweney.
Residence for Rent—J. H. Miller.
Watch Charm Lost—63 Fourth avenue.
Dissolution of Copartnership—Carter, McGrew & Co.
Notice—T. H. Nutter & Co.
Drug Store for Sale—Corner Ohio street and East Lane.
Situation Wanted—Boy, 212, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Practical Miller Wanted—K. Johnson, Orrville, Ohio.
Opera House—A Widow Hunt.
Keystone Rink—Open Day and Night.
"Twinkle"—Variables' Theater.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Mercantile Library Hall—A. Minor Griswold, January 9.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Assorted Crackers—Marshall & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Daniels & Co.
Snow Flake—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Ready-Made Garments—Gray & Logan.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works—Moorhead, Adams & Co.
Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, &c.—Arbuckles & Co.
Teas, Sugars, Molasses—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Feathers—E. G. Craighead.
Cracker Meal—91 and 93 Liberty street.
Portable Saw Mills—Aiken & Co.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Loomis.
Homework Lots for Sale—Moore Bros.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Hoff's Malt Extract.
Steubenville, Ohio, Female Seminary—Begins Feb'y 1.
Planos Solicitors—Mason & Hamlin.
Bargains for the Holidays—Morganstern & Co.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Notice—Peerless' Insurance Company.
Homework Residence for Sale—Mellon Bros.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Election of Directors—The Annual Report.

[From the Cleveland Herald of Yesterday.]

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company was held in this city Wednesday morning, January 4th. The following Board of Directors was elected, the only change from the former Board being the substitution of E. F. Smith, of Cleveland, for C. H. Andrews, of Youngstown: J. N. McCullough, Wellsville; G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; J. H. Devereux, R. F. Smith, Cleveland; Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, D. Backer, Hugh Smith, Henry Hardey, New York; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia.

The annual report to the stockholders is as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company:

The Directors present the following report of the operations of the road for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870:

The gross receipts from the traffic of the road have been:

From transportation of freight	$1,949,505 03
From transportation of passengers	620,144 90
From transportation of mails, express, &c	100,824 66
Total gross earnings	$2,673,474 59

The operating expenses have been:

For account of motive power and cars	$622,752 89
For account of maintenance of way and structures	381,311 71
For account of transportation expenses	339,993 28
For account general expenses	192,252 09
Total operating expenses	$1,536,310 97

Balance net earnings	$1,137,163 62

A comparison of these results with those of the previous year gives the following results:

Increase in gross earnings	$262,797 73
Increase in operating expenses	79,561 50
Increase in net earnings	$183,136 43

While this increase in gross earnings is, as heretofore, derived largely from the coal and ore traffic, it is a gratifying fact indicative of the healthful development of the general business of the road, that considerably more than half of the same arises from the traffic of a miscellaneous character, other than the great staples named.

Of the increase in operating expenses, $56,000 represents the cost of rebuilding 75 box and flat cars, the number missing from the equipment at the commencement of the year, and for an indefinite period previously. Deducting this unusual and exceptional charge, the increase in expenses is moderate, when contrasted with the large increase in earnings.

The net income for the year is stated as follows:

Net earnings as above	$1,137,163 62
Surplus received from Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, account joint earnings subject to future revision as per contract	72,091 97
Total	$1,209,255 59
Deduct from this: Mortgage, interest, &c	$592,914 64
Lease of track Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway	85,000 00
Sinking fund, net cost mortgage bonds 1,900 retired	29,936 00
Total	$417,510 64
Surplus earnings	791,744 95

General Account Current.

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

Assets to close account 1869, as per last annual report	$ 153,675 69
Capital stock—Total issues	$ 349,750 00
Stock scrip—Total issues	7,105 00
	241,855 00
Mortgage of 1900—159 bonds sold	$ 159,000 00
Bills payable	18,781 98
	177,781 98
Gross earnings	$2,673,474 59
P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. surplus earnings to Oct. 1	72,091 97
	2,745,566 56
	$3,318,879 23

Four dividends of 2½ per cent. each have been paid during the year, as follows:

Dividend No. 24, January 29th	$190,578 28
Dividend No. 25, April 25th	190,863 81
Dividend No. 26, August 20th	186,151 87
Dividend No. 27, Nov. 10th	186,729 27
Total—Four dividends each 2½ per cent	$754,323 23

There remains an unappropriated surplus to the credit of net earnings at the close of the fiscal year, of $221,925, 19, as shown in the balance sheet hereafter given, being a surplus of say $90,000 over the amount required to meet the next regular quarterly dividend.

The following general account current exhibits the details of the operations for the fiscal year:

Total executed	$1,350,000
Bonds outstanding	$858,000
Bonds redeemed sinking fund and cancelled	87,000
Bonds in hands of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustees	735,000—$1,350,000

The fourth and last series of dividend bonds issued by the company in the year 1857 fell due January 1, 1870. Owing to irregularities of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, through whom most of these bonds were disbursed, no proper entry of the issue ever came upon the books of the company, and the account has been apparently overpaid. The bonds and scrip presented, however, being of unquestionable authenticity, there was no alternative but to pay them.

The disbursements on this account have been:

For dividend bonds retired and cancelled	$190,950 00
For dividend scrip	614 00
Total	$191,564 00

So far as any trace can be obtained, but $500 of these bonds remained outstanding at the close of the year, $400 of which has since been paid, and the series practically liquidated.

The roadway and equipment have been fully maintained, and are in excellent condition. The car equipment has been brought up to the full complement of cars heretofore authorized, by the rebuilding during the year of 75, box and stock cars, destroyed at various times in the course of previous years, and not before replaced.

Five engines have also been rebuilt entirely new at the Company's shops at Cleveland, the whole cost of both engines and cars being included in current expenses.

The tonnage of coal and iron ore again shows a marked and gratifying increase over that of the previous year, that of the former being ten per cent. and the latter twenty-four per cent., with an increase of thirty-one thousand net tons in the quantity awaiting shipment.

There is remaining upon the company's docks at Cleveland, one hundred thousand tons of iron ore, requiring daily shipments of one thousand tons to clear the docks in season for the spring arrivals from above.

The Massillon and Cleveland Railroad was opened to business through its entire length early in the spring. Owing to strikes among the miners continuing to near the close of the season no coal has been moved over that line for lake shipment. The tonnage from this source, however, is more than double that of the previous year, and another season will no doubt bring the realization of hopes indulged in this direction.

In view of this past and prospective increase of tonnage with which the equipment is already over taxed, and the docks at Cleveland overcrowded, your directors have authorized the construction of two hundred Gondola cars in addition to the present equipment, and the building of one thousand four hundred additional dock at Cleveland. To meet the expense of these improvements authority has been given to dispose of five hundred consolidated and Sinking Fund bonds at a limited figure.

The freight houses at Cleveland destroyed by fire in September, 1868, have been replaced during the year by two substantial brick buildings with slate roofs, practically fire-proof, and much improved in facilities for handling freight with economy and dispatch.

For full particulars of the business of the road for the year, reference is made to the report of the Superintendent presented herewith.

The financial condition of the Company at the close of the year, is set forth in the following:

BALANCE SHEET.

Debit.

Construction	$8,892,688 99
Equipment	2,284,468 04
Machinery and tools	84,783 86
Personal property	60,653 99
Telegraph Line	16,913 72
Total construction and equipment	$11,375,857 10

ASSETS.

As per foregoing statement—net amount	220,019 98
Total debt	$11,495,857 08

Credit.

Capital stock	$7,482,225 00
Scrip issues	12,362 35
Total capital stock	$7,494,588 26
2d mortgage bonds	$ 790,500 00
3d mortgage bonds	1,258,000 00
4th Mortgage bonds	$1,096,000 00
Scrip issues	5,341 63—1,101,341 63
Mort. bonds of 1900	228,000 00
Total funded debt	3,781,343 63
Bills payable	1,000 00
Net earnings	221,925 19
Total credit	$11,498,857 08

The year has passed without casualty worthy of note, and the foregoing brief review marks it as among the most successful in the history of the road.

For these satisfactory results much is due to the care and faithfulness of the heads of the several departments and their subordinate employees, to whom the directors desire to record their thanks.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CITY MATTERS.

THE REDUCED DUTIES ON GROCERIES.

Removal of the Goods from the Custom Houses.

The reduction of duties on teas, coffees, spices, etc., went into effect on the first of January. All goods in bond, or in transit, were subject to the reduction, and in anticipation of the passage of the act of Congress, importers had taken occasion to have in bond all the goods of this class not absolutely required to meet the demands of their customers. The stocks in store had consequently run down very low, while all the custom houses were full. During December, the Custom House in this city was packed full, and some goods sent here were allowed to remain over at the railroad depot, for want of room. The great bulk of these goods belonged to a single firm, which has been for three days past busily engaged in hauling them from the Custom House to their store on Liberty street. Other wholesale houses have had smaller lots, which have already been or are now being removed. The custom officers on the goods stored here, at the old rates, would amount to about $60,000, and the reduction will be to over $7,000 and $8,000—or not far from an average of thirty-three per cent. The same condition of things exists in all the custom houses in the country, and so great is the rush in New York, and other Eastern cities, that several weeks must elapse before the business settles down to a normal state—that is, before small dealers will be enabled to get their supplies forwarded promptly. In the meantime the public will, no doubt, begin to realize the advantages of the reductions, which are, on all kinds of tea, ten cents per pound; coffees, two cents; ground cocoa, four cents; sugar, one-eighth of a cent; spices, different grades; currants, two and a half cents; all-spice and pepper, all kinds, ten cents; ginger, three cents; plug tobacco, fifteen cents, fifteen cents and prunes, two and a half cents.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Thomas James, indicted for keeping a ferocious dog, on oath of Sarah Bruce, the jury found a verdict of not guilty—the defendant to pay two-thirds, and the prosecutrix one-third the costs.

James Brown was put on trial for highway robbery, on oath of Patrick McNally. The allegation was that, as the prosecutrix was passing up Second street, Allegheny, towards his residence, he was knocked down and robbed of a wallet containing money and papers valued at about $1,500. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, the prosecution failing to make out a case.

Patrick McLaughlin was charged with the larceny of twenty bushels of coal, the property of Robinson, Campbell & Co. He plead guilty, and sentence was deferred.

George Walley was convicted of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Jane Robinson, of West Elizabeth. Sentence deferred.

Michael King, who was charged with seduction and fornication and bastardy, on oath of Margaret O'Neil, of Pike street, was convicted of the lesser offense and acquitted of the seduction.

Patrick W. Burleigh and Warner Powell were convicted of the larceny of a hog, the property of John Keil, Sr., and recommended to the mercy of the Court. The former was sentenced to a fine of ten dollars and twenty days in jail, and the latter to eleven months and fifteen days in the Work-house.

James Copeland was convicted of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Miss Mary Howell. Sentence deferred.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Commonwealth against.

Margaret Young.	Joseph Stills,
John Bell.	David Evans.
C. T. Smith.	Wm. Dunsmath and Robt. Caldwell
J. and M. Lang.	Charles Lutz,
Wm. Farley.	John Salter,
Fred. Bessler.	John Thomas.
Cornelius O'Brien.	Henry Jackson.

Allegheny cases will be called and disposed of today.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of C. C. Taylor vs. Patterson & White, before reported, the jury in our

W. S. Jackson vs. John McNulty; action on a book account, to which there is a set-off. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

13. Hill et al vs. Bilcher et al.
56. Dunlap vs. Kincaid.
110. Owens vs. Sedgwick.
111. Same vs. Green.
112. Same vs. Sedgwick & Green.
134. Grimm vs. Oakland Railway Co.
162. Wilbert vs. Brown.
183. Rea et al vs. Carey.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

G. A. Mundorf vs. Eli Burford et al; action on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

The Mercantile Agency and its Reference Book.

In announcing the January volume of the Reference Book, now ready for delivery, the attention of the public is directed to the following facts: With facilities constantly enlarging, and with a gratifying increase in the use of our detailed reports as a basis for credit transactions, the character of information which we have to offer is steadily enhancing its value; first, because it leads to the discovery of errors which have hitherto existed, and which are promptly corrected; and second, because the information being tested by constant use is confirmed in its reliability. In a work of the magnitude and character of the Reference Book, made up as it is of an enormous aggregate of details, misapprehensions or inaccuracies can hardly be avoided; but it the reader will bear in mind the fact that the ratings exhibited are the result of careful investigation on record at our offices, which is constantly being revised by our reporters, branches, and correspondents, and which our subscribers are constantly criticising by daily use, it is clear that each subsequent edition of the work must be more valuable and desirable. The larger the number of patrons, and the greater the number of applications for information at our offices, the better are we prepared to meet the requirements of those who need information for business purposes; and we are happy to be able to state that never in the history of the agency, now nearly thirty years in existence, has there been so numerous a list of subscribers as there is now actively employing our facilities, and who more than ever depend upon the character of the information which we impart to them. Nor is this increase confined to any one locality, but is derived from all the centers of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and from Newfoundland to Cuba.

The twenty-nine branch offices, the location of which will be found in the book, and which are all literally sustained by local support, indicate the confidence which is reposed in the Agency and the increasing facilities possessed by it.

While we present the January volume of The Reference Book with more than usual confidence in its scope and reliability, we must reiterate our often expressed conviction that it is a mistake to rely upon any book entirely. The information upon which the ratings are based is available to every holder of the work, and we much prefer to allow subscribers to draw their own conclusions from the facts rather than to accept our interpretation of them. Besides, the frequency and rapidity with which changes occur, during the interim of publication, and even while the work is in press, make it almost imperative where transactions are contemplated, to procure the latest information from our records.

The number of names [illegible] in the present volume is 76,364; the number of names obliterated, 46,349—showing an increase in the six months of 30,025 names—making the total number of names in this book 486,693. The increase of names during the whole year amounts to 56,250. The number of corrections in ratings and changes in style of firms is 78,159, and during the whole year 178,000.

R. G. DUN & Co.,
62, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

GEO. WALLEN BROCK, Manager.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. John S. Clarke furnished an abundance of fun, of the most enjoyable kind, to a fine audience last night. He has his benefit to-night, giving "A Widow Hunt" and the always delightful "Toodles." The attendance will no doubt be large. Mr. Clarke's stay with us ends to-morrow evening.

VARIETIES.—At the Varieties Theater to-night Miss Minnie Williams, the "Lion Enchantress," takes a benefit, when an unequalled entertainment will be given.

"GRIS."—Do not forget to secure a ticket for the lecture of the "Fat Contributor," at Library Hall, next Monday evening. You can get them at Pittock's, cor. P. O.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—Is the fact that J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street, can supply them with a full line of blank books and stationery of a superior quality, at more reasonable rates than any house in this city. They are up to the times, in styles and ideas, and know just what the trade are in want of. All the novelties in the way of fancy paper, envelopes and office furnishings always on hand; also books upon every quality and style of banking. It will pay you to call on them and inspect their stock. Remember 101 Wood.

JUST WHAT IS WANTED.—A lady speaking to another, in reference to the merit claimed by different sewing machines, said—"I have put on a Singer Sewing Machine in constant use, upon every kind of family sewing, and it has given me every satisfaction. It does just what I want it to do, and is just the thing what I want." Such is the decision of every lady who has used the Singer Sewing Machine, and Straw & Morton, 20 Sixth street, can substantiate this with certificates from those having them in use.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

THE INDIA ALE manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ale.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY.

YEARLY SALES OF MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, ETC., ETC.

Receipts of Insurance, Express and Telegraph Companies.

BUSINESS OF BROKERS, BANKING INSTITUTIONS, ETC., ETC.

Under the annual appropriation ordinance, assessing a "city business tax" upon the annual sales of all goods, wares and merchandise, and also upon the yearly receipts of brokers, bankers, banking institutions, insurance, express and telegraph companies, and other companies and corporations, returns are required to be made to the City Assessor, under oath, upon which returns the tax is levied and collected. In order to show the business done by the principal corporations and firms, we have compiled from the books of the Assessor, Mr. Thomas H. Phelps, the following list of returns where the amounts of sales and yearly receipts reach $10,000, and upwards. The amount of tax realized from this source is about $200,000. The list is alphabetically arranged in the several wards of the city.

FIRST WARD.

Aiblee, George, Son & Co., boots and shoes	$ 300,000
Arday, Mrs. Elizabeth, wholesale dry goods	172,800
Agnews A & Wilcox, glassware	100,000
Atkinson & Hagrie, coal	10,000
Armstrong, Bros. & Co., corks and bungs	140,000
Atlantic Glass Company	28,000
Allison, James, Presbyterian *Banner*	29,700
Axthelm, Ernest, sewing machines	10,750
American Bank	300,000
Armstrong W. C., produce and commission	10,000
Aronson, A., clothier	12,000
Arnowhill, Adam, wholesale jewelry	24,000
Adler, Henry, galvanized cornices	12,000
Atwood & McCurrey, steam fitting and brass foundry	75,000
Brady, James T., & Co., bankers	300,000
Berlinger, Wm., & Co., tobacco	100,000
Bakewell, Pears & Co., glassware	177,500
Boyle, J. H. & Co., queensware glassware	80,000
Bryce, Walker & Co., glassware	172,800
Bryan & Caughey, iron commission merchants	1,000,000
Burford, John, sheet iron and copper	13,000
Bindhum, H. W. & Co., bottlers	60,000
Bourne, E. & Bro., plumbers and gas fitters	58,000
Barker J. W. & Co., dry goods	307,500
Bernard, J. D., au bon marche	25,000
Breitweiser A. A., hotels	31,000
Beltzhoover, Scully & Co., butters	40,000
Boatmens' Insurance Co	61,420
Barnett Oliver, butter, eggs, &c	10,000
Braun, G. & Son, boots and shoes	10,600
Bunton, Miller & Co., planing mill	30,000
Brenneman & Ward, engine & boiler works	40,000
Brush Jared M. & Son, boiler maker	50,000
Bole, Hugh M. A Co., engine builders	40,003
Carnahan, J. W. & Co., boots and sh'oes	43,000
Cain, T. A., boots and shoes	39,300
Conway, J. R. & Co., S. R. bakers	17,000
Colwell & Co., planing mill	27,500
Cameron, John R. hair worker	10,003
Cooper D. & Co., dry goods	68,700
Cochran James 'A Co., wholesale notions	57,000
Coffin, J. G., insurance agent	64,003
Campbell, James, & Co., glassware	101,000
Citizens' Insurance Company	50,000
Calhoun, George H. Son, soda ash and chemicals	160,000
Christy, Robert, paper and rags	100,000
Critchlow, H., metal commission	100,003
Coffin, G. W., S. B. outfitter	10,003
Clark & Co., forwarding and commission	650,000
Cochran, J. & Bro., iron railings	30,003
Carsden & Johnson, trimmings, etc	25,000
Chapman, D. P. insurance agent	25,000
Carrier, S. S., insurance agent	150,000
Cumming, Thos., insurance	15,000
Cooper, W. D. & Bro., groceries	68,003
Cubbage, A. G., groceries	36,003
Dilworth, Harper & Co., wholesale grocers	1,000,000
Dilworth, Richard & Co., glassware	300,000
Dilworth, Brother & Co., nails	400,000
Dilworth, Thomas & Co., nails	300,000
Dilworth, Porter & Co., nails	300,000
Dilworth, Richard & Co., nails	300,000
Dilworth, Brother & Co., nails	300,000
Dilworth, Thomas & Co., nails	300,000
Dilworth, Richard & Co., nails	300,000
Dilworth, Brother & Co., nails	300,000
Dilworth, Porter